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Report

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF TRAVANCORE

For the Year M.E. 1044—A.D. 1868-69.

JUDICIAL.

The Judges of the Sudr Court have sent in a full and interesting report on the administration of justice during the year, and in the following paragraphs of the report they review the operations of the Civil tribunals.

" We have the honor to submit our usual Returns, 13 in number* for the past official year 1044, showing the operations in the several Courts of the Sircar.

* Vide Appendix.

Courts.	1043					1044			
	Pending.	Filed, with re-admitted suits.	Total.	Disposed of.	Balance.	Filed, with re-admitted suits.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
Zillah Courts.	1,943	1,759	3,702	1,836	1,866	1,583	3,449	1,886	1,563
Moonsiff's Do.	11,985	27,325	39,310	24,619	14,691	22,032	36,723	27,177	9,546
Total	13,928	29,084	43,012	26,455	16,557	23,615	40,172	29,063	11,109

" The marginal Table compares the year under report with the year preceding, in reference to the Original Civil work of the whole Department.

" With a balance of 16,557 suits, which is near 19 per cent. in excess of that for 1043, the whole original file for the year was 40,172, that is less by 2,840 or 6½ per cent. than that for the former year.

It will be seen that the number registered during the year itself was less than that shown against the year preceding, and litigation was thus reverting to its natural proportions, the new Statute of Limitation which came into operation from the beginning of 1044 having brought into the Courts almost all the older claims in the course of the year preceding.

" Commencing, as the year did with a balance of 37 per cent. of the total work remaining undisposed of in the Moonsiff's Courts, it ended with 25 per cent. in that item; giving to each of the 20 Moonsiffs, roughly, an average disposal of 13 per cent. in excess of that for the previous year.

" This average as well as the reduced percentage of pending suits is creditable to the industry of this class of Courts.

" The appeals bear to the appealable decisions passed by these Courts in the year under review, a ratio of 6½ per cent. This, though greater than the rate of last year (about 3 per cent.) is, by no means, so large as to be an argument against the general satisfaction with which their Judgments are received by the litigants.

" Out of 1,193 appeals preferred, 735, or near 62 per cent., were confirmations; 175 or about 15 per cent., modifications; and the remaining 23 per cent., reversals.

" The average duration of suits in the Moonsiff's Courts, taken as a whole, is nearly double the period shown in the last year's returns; though in particular Courts, we have the means of knowing that the period is much less. This is due to the fact that, of the total work these tribunals had for the year, nearly one half was the balance that remained at its commencement, and each Moonsiff had on an average, more than 500 suits coming in, in the closing month of 1043, which could be simply received on the file in that year, and for which processes &c., had to issue only in the succeeding one.

"The whole Civil work, both original and appeal, of the several Zillah Courts, during the year, is particularized in the margin; and the figures show the very remarkable progress made in all these Courts generally, in getting through the mass of their business. The percentage of balance has been reduced from 45 in 1043, to about 34 in the current year.

Courts.	1043 (1) Remaining and Filed.	1043 (2) Disposed of.	1043 (3) Balance.	1044 (4) Filed.	1044 (5) Total of cols. 3 & 4.	1044 (6) Disposed of.	1044 (7) Remaining.
Pulpanabhapoorum...	816	373	443	812	1,255	933	322
Trevandrum..........	885	438	447	487	934	438	496
Quilon	1,011	470	541	600	1,141	707	434
Alleppey	1,992	1,284	708	877	1,585	1,136	449
Total	4,704	2,565	2,139	2,776	4,915	3,214	1,701

"The Pudmanabapoorem Court has, it will be seen, done the greatest proportion of its work, having more than doubled their disposals as compared with the preceding year; the percentages of disposals to the total number on the file for the two years being 45 & 75 respectively.

"For this result, great credit is due to its present First Judge, S. Anandasoobramoney Iyen, who, appointed in the middle of the year, has disposed of more than two thirds of what was done on the whole.

"About 25 per cent. of the suits was alone standing over, and this delay, if it can be so called, is just what may be considered necessarily incidental to the progress of litigation through its several stages.

"The Quilon Court also has shown an advance in the desirable direction. In Alleppey, so large a number as 1,136 has been disposed of, leaving a smaller balance at the end of the year than in the year before.

"The number of disposals in the Trevandrum Zillah Court in 1044, is just equal to that in the year previous, and the number pending is somewhat larger for the ensuing year than what this year itself had.

" The following personal statement of work would best represent the merits of each Judge whose labours have contributed to the results above reviewed. In two Courts alone, Quilon and Trevandrum, the 2nd Judges, generally employed in Criminal work, were able to afford such aid in the performance of Civil work as their ordinary duties permitted.

	No. of cases disposed of.	
" *Pulpanabapoorum.*		
Late 1st Judge, Pulpanaba Pillay (6 months) ...	80	
Present 1st Judge, S. Anandasoobramany Iyen, B.L.(Do.)...	561	
Additional Judge, Venkatrow ...	215	This officer has also had to sit with the late Criminal Judge in most Criminal trials.
" *Trevandrum.*		
First Judge, Venkatrow	275	
Second Judge, Mr. Godfrey	89	With his Criminal duties.
" *Quilon.*		
First Judge, Krishna Row	275	
Second Judge, Mr. Gresseux ...	35	With his Criminal duties.
Additional Judge, Senkarasoobbaiyer	291	With 14 Criminal Cases.
" *Alleppey.*		
First Judge, T. Chellappa Pillay, B. A. & B. L.	390	
Third Judge, Seshasastry	335	
Additional Judge, Soobbarow ...	141	With 8 Criminal Cases."

"*Note*—The figures above given represent only suits disposed of on their merits. Cases otherwise settled not being included."

" All the Zillah Courts show progress as to the average time taken up in the disposal of cases, as will be seen from the table in the margin.

	Original.				Appeal.			
	1043.		1044.		1043.		1044.	
	Months	Days.	Months	Days.	Months	Days.	Months	Days.
Pulpanabapoorum.	7	5	11	5	4	27	3	14
Trevandrum ...	12	15	11	14	4	3	3	21
Quilon ...	12	13	9	11	8	29	5	24
Alleppey ...	10	6	5	6	4	24	3	16

" Adverting to the greater average appearing against Pulpanapoorum in comparison with the last year, it is evident that the delay is by no means referable to the work of the year under report, as the numerical results sufficiently testify to the energy with which it was performed during the same.

" It is no doubt due to the disposal during the year of old suits, the previous long standing of which must have contributed to swell the general average.

" In reference to the duration of suits in the Trevandrum Court, its First Judge records the following explanation. He observes that 'when he took charge of his office in 1040, just four years ago, there were a great many old and intricate suits in arrears from 1002, some 42 years ago, most of which have, of late, been disposed of, and that six of these old suits noted in the margin* are included in the number of suits decided last year.'

* Year.
1036—1
1039—4
1040—1
———
6

" The duration of these six old cases together, he says, 'has augmented the general average by one month and three days. Otherwise, it would only be ten months and eleven days.'

" In this Court the bulk of the Civil work has been hitherto done by the First Judge; the second, who is generally engaged in Criminal business, taking part in the former only whenever his sessions duties leave him leisure.

" The great progress however made in the Pudmanabapoorum Court, as noticed above, having rendered the further retention of the Extra Judge assigned to that Court unnecessary, his services have, by Command of His Highness the Maha Rajah, been utilized by deputing him to Quilon, and locating the Quilon Additional Judge at Trevandrum, where such help seemed called for.

" In Alleppey it will be seen that the progress both in point of quantity and duration is favorable enough. Mr. Chellappa Pillay, the First Judge of that Court is however justly anxious for further progress, and writes as follows :

' When I submitted my report at the end of the last year, I expressed a hope that the Judges would be able to dispose of money transaction Cases and Appeals within one month of their filing, and original suits concerning landed property, in two. But I am sorry, in consequence of the number of Cases filed during the year, (800) I was not able to realize my expectations. The number filed this year may be taken to represent the future average annual file for some time to come at least. Our arrears amount to 450. Including the number of cases there may be filed, the total aggregate that will have to be disposed of during the current year will be about 1300. As I am exceedingly anxious that we should have no arrears at the end of the year, I beg to suggest the advisability of temporarily increasing for 6 months, up to 500 Rs., the Jurisdiction of one or two Moonsiffs whose files are light.'

" The desirableness of this, as a special and exceptional measure, is a question on which we are not prepared to give an opinion at present, and the matter is better reserved for separate consideration and communication with the Sircar.

" There have been 502 appeals preferred from the decisions of the Zillah Courts during the year 1044, which figure exceeds twice that filed in the former year, and is obviously the result of the larger number got through by the Courts during the year. The percentage of Appeals is also greater, (15 against 9) but by no means remarkable. With the increasing facilities for the conduct of litigation in the way of legal advice, and generally able advocates to undertake and conduct the cases in the appellate Tribunals, and thus released from the

necessity of protracted absence from home and from their industrial occupations, it would be no matter for surprise, if suitors carried their liberty of Appeal even above the figure noted, especially when it is remembered that the suits which find their way into the Sudr Court relate principally to the most cherished and valued of their acquisitions, viz. lands, and rights arising out of their varied and peculiar tenures and agricultural contracts.

"There can be no doubt that the Judgments of the present class of Zillah Judges, as a body, exhibit a degree of clearness of thought and argument which leave but little scope for effectual criticism; but the greater their merits in these respects, the greater seems to be the ease with which advocates are able to detect real or imagined fallacies and place before the Courts points for comment however trivial.

"Out of 262 disposals of these appeals, 160 or 61 per cent. (3 per cent. in excess of that for 1043) were confirmed, 49 modified, and the remaining 53 were reversed. The percentage of reversals to disposal is less by 4 than that of the previous year.

"It now becomes our duty to speak of the work of our own Court. This is summed up by the entries in the margin. Against 234 filed in the year before, there were 502 registered in the one under review, which with the number pending in the beginning of the year makes the total file 609. This figure is 53 per cent. in excess of the corresponding one for 1043, and the file of the year itself is rather more than double

Nature of suits.	1043.			1044.			
	Filed inclusive of arrears. (1)	Disposed of. (2)	Balance. (3)	Filed. (4)	Total of Cols. 3 & 4. (5)	Disposed of. (6)	Remaining. (7)
Appeals ...	305	221	84	425	509	223	286
Special Appeals	80	58	22	77	99	39	60
Reviews ...	6	5	1	,,	1	,,	1
Total...	391	284	107	502	609	262	347

Year.	No. of suits.
1,034	149
1,035	288
1,036	181
1,037	222
1,038	308
1,039	302
1,040	253
1,041	252
1,042	236
1,043	234
	10)2425
	242½

the average of the ten years immediately preceding.

"The increased disposals by the Subordinate Courts seem sufficiently to account for this somewhat unusual augmentation to the file of the Sudr.

"Only 262 of these, or about 43 per cent., were disposed of, and the average time taken up from institution of an Appeal to its final settlement, (5 months 20 days) is greater than is shown by the returns of the year before (4 months and 5 days.)

"It cannot be said that this is as much as the Sircar might expect to have been done. We must however explain the causes which have, more or less, prevented greater speed.

"During the year there was a much larger number than usual, of applications for the admission of Special Appeals, which according to practice have to undergo preliminary hearing by the Judges themselves before being brought on the file, or rejected as not disclosing legal grounds to justify their admission. This hearing, though sometimes ending in the rejection of the applications, takes up, not unfrequently, as much time as the more regular disposal of the cases after admission. The marginal note gives an idea of the work done under this head, though labour of this description finds no place in the usual returns, which only record applications taken on the file.

Years.	No. of applications.	Disposed of			Balance
		Admitted.	Rejected.	Total.	
1043	96	49	46	95	1
1044	185	86	65	151	34

"Add to this, the Criminal work got through during the year, which has been unusually heavy, and of which mention will be made in the proper part of this paper.

" Besides, the bulk of work in the year reported on, as well as in the four years preceding, was performed by full bench sittings or at least by the majority, allowing for occasional and unavoidable absences. Cases of importance either from the magnitude of the interests involved, or from the character of the points raised, often came under discussion, and it has been as much the wish of the Judges as of the parties that these should have the benefit of that full consideration which an interchange of views amongst all the members of the Court was calculated to secure. It will be conceded then, that the fact that the Court is composed of 4 Judges is no ground for the expectation that the numerical results will be quite proportionate to this number. If the whole Court sat over a case, it is as far as quantity goes, the same as if there was but one Judge. Greater accuracy of conclusion may, it is hoped, be the result; but greater speed is far from being a necessary consequence."

2. The several Judicatories appear to have discharged their functions in a satisfactory manner, whether the quantity, quality or speed of the work performed be considered.

3. The introduction of licensed Vakeels to plead cases, seems to have proved highly beneficial on the whole. It has greatly stimulated the diffusion of legal knowledge; it has assisted both parties and Judges in the cause of Justice.

4. Doubtless it has increased the cost of litigation; but it is to be remembered that no one is absolutely compelled to employ the licensed pleader. Where, threfore, a party engages a pleader, it is a voluntary act, and the expense incurred is nothing more than wages willingly paid for services deliberately sought and obtained. Besides, the number of pleaders attached to each court has been largely increased so as to increase competition and reduce legal remuneration. The Native mind shows so great an apti-

tude for the study of Law, that there can never be any lack ot ordinarily qualified Vakeels keenly competing with each other to the great benefit of the parties requiring their services.

5. It has been said that Vakeels increase litigation. This is true to some extent. Where they enable parties to prosecute successfully their just claims, which they would otherwise have from ignorance or timidity given up, a real good service is obviously done, and the Vakeel system has to be thanked for it. Cases however do occur in which the ability of a pleader is instrumental in complicating really simple cases and needlessly protracting groundless suits. But this is a necessary evil. Such evil however may be a good deal restrained by insisting even more rigidly than at present upon a high moral character, as one of the most important qualifications of a Vakeel, and by an occasional telling example of dismissal from Court for repeated or obvious misconduct.

6. Looking of the proportion of suits which have been disposed of in favor of the plaintiffs, to those disposed of in favor of the defendants, it would seem that the plaintiffs are oftener in the right than the defendants; in other words, that there is an undesirable resistance to just claims. Honest differences between parties must, of course, be adjusted by the Courts. But it not unfrequently happens that a party pertinaciously refuses compliance with a just demand and compels resort to a Court merely to gain time or to cause expense and vexation to the opposite party. It is a question whether such cases may not be more effectually checked by leaving it to the discretion of the Judge to award to the successful litigant higher costs than are at present awarded, and somewhat nearer the actual costs

incurred by him. The difference between the actual costs honestly incurred and those awarded by the Court is a loss which the party in the right ought not to sustain in such cases; and, though this loss cannot be always or entirely obviated, it may be deserving of consideration whether means cannot be devised to mitigate the evil. Such consideration would seem to be all the more desirable, inasmuch as the introduction of the Vakeel system has increased the cost of justice.

7. It may not be out of place here to state that the system of registering documents, which is working so satisfactorily, is sure to be increasingly instrumental in checking false litigation.

8. In view to the same end, it may be useful to impress some of the lower Courts more strongly than ever with the great importance of their taking steps to bring the criminal law to bear upon those who prefer false claims, or set up false defences, or give false evidence. A strong united and sustained effort in this direction is ever called for.

Criminal Justice.

9. The working of the Courts in this branch of the Judicial administration is epitomized by the Sudr Court in the following paragraphs of their report.

"*Zillah Courts.* The Criminal work of these Courts in the year 1044 is given in statement No. 5.

"There were 285 committals made in the year, which were 57 or near 17 per cent. short of the number in the previous year. This, added to the 17 that remained at the commencement of the year, made the total work 302, of which 280 have been disposed of. The number pending at the close of the year was 22.

"The number of prisoners committed in the year was 571, and that which remained untried in the previous year was 35.

"This total of 606 is only 85 per cent. of the number in 1043; and of this, 515 were disposed of, leaving for the next year the comparatively large number of 91 prisoners untried.

"Of the number disposed of, 222 were acquitted, and the remaining 293 were convicted.

"The acquittal bears to the commitment the same ratio that obtained in the previous year, viz. 38 per cent.

"Each case has been delayed 16 days in Court, and this average is better than that of 1043 by 5 days.

"The number of cases referred to this Court in 1044, under section 11 of Regulation I of 1036, was 97; (see statement 7th), which is much more than twice the corresponding figure for the year previous. 96 of these have been disposed of, including 2 that remained in 1043, leaving only 3 cases unsettled.

"The result of the reference (statement No. 7) is, that in 52 cases out of 96, the recommendations of the lower Courts were concurred in by us; in 20, the punishments proposed were modified; and in 24, reversed.

"From the statement No. 10, it will be seen that 26 Appeals have been preferred to us in the year, under sec. 16 of the Regulation above cited. This number is greater by 6 than that of the previous year, and of this, 23 were disposed of as hereunder specified, including one which remained at the beginning of the year.

Confirmed	12
Modified as to punishment	6
Reversed	5

"In the 97 cases referred (per statement 7), 179 prisoners were involved; add to this, the 6 pending for the year. Of these 185, the number disposed of was 172, which include 79 released."

10. In respect of the average duration of each case, the Sudr Court stands favorable, the number of days being nine in the year against 13 in that preceding. In this period is included the time taken from the date of reference to higher authority, to receipt of reply in cases so referable.

11. No considerable variation has occurred in the quantity of crime. Indeed great oscillations in this direction are scarcely possible, considering that the conditions on which criminal phenomena depend have been already reduced almost as much as existing circumstances would permit, and therefore continue almost unaltered from year to year. Moreover, the country happily enjoys almost perfect immunity from those severe and extensive famines which not unfrequently furnish a sudden and powerful stimulus to crime.

12. The subject of providing at public expense the aid of Counsel to prisoners destitute of the means of themselves securing such aid, received consideration in the year. There could be no doubt of the expediency of action in this direction at the hands of a state which can happily afford to be liberal, and which has always claimed the most charitable disposition. Rules have since been established to provide Counsel at public cost to pauper prisoners.

13. A few observations may now be recorded in regard to the administration of justice in general.

14. There is no doubt whatever that, of late years, and especially during the period this Government has had the advantage of Sadasiva Pillay's services, as Chief Sudr Judge, a steady and marked improvement in almost every respect has set in. The average of judicial intelligence as well as of judicial probity has greatly risen. Judicial work is performed much more systematically than ever before. A sense of responsibility and anxiety to conciliate public confidence operate to a larger extent throughout the judicial organization. And if this progress continues, as indeed it must, the time cannot be far distant when the state can truly congratulate itself upon the possession of a machinery

for the settlement of differences and for the punishment of wrongs, as efficient as can be desired in the present condition of the country.

15. It is to be sincerely regretted that there is a great paucity of Nairs on the benches of the higher Courts. The Sudr Court has not one Nair Judge, though nothing can be more evident than that at least one Judge of that class is almost indispensable in that tribunal, which sits in appeal and otherwise controls the judicial administration. The Government is fully alive to the desirableness of employing largely this purely native element. But qualified persons have, unhappily, been not available. It is, however, gratifying to note that there is a fair prospect of this cardinal want being speedily supplied.

16. An impression has prevailed in certain quarters that the Courts have some tendency to introduce legal technicalities and subtleties somewhat inapplicable to the state of the country. On careful examination however, this impression will be found to be erroneous. Not that examples cannot at all be pointed out of a judge ignoring or undervaluing local law or custom and apparently preferring to decide in reference to foreign precedents. But these are rare. As a general rule, substantial justice is fully kept in view, and the Sudr Court, as at present constituted, may well be relied upon to see that mere forms and technicalities do not acquire an undue ascendancy.

17. The Judicial work of the country has evidently out-grown the machinery employed to grapple with it. It has hence been found necessary to appoint additional Moonsiffs and Zillah Judges. The strength of the Sudr Court remains the same; but, in view to ensure greater speed, the Judges have resolved to have recourse oftener to divided

instead of united sittings. In cases of importance, however, it is still desirable that the full bench should decide, in order that the guarantees for correct adjudication might not be diminished, and that the judgment arrived at, after full and united consideration, might operate as a guide to all other Courts and to the Sudr Court itself in future cases of the kind.

18. In the year under review the Sudr Court has begun to publish some of its more important decisions, a wholesome practice which it is to be hoped will be steadily persevered in.

POLICE.

19. The number of charges admitted on the files of the Magistracy during the year 1044 was 18,078; which happens to be precisely the same as that of the preceding year.

20. All these charges except 12 were disposed of before the end of the year.

21. Out of the 18,078 cases, only 269 had to be sent up to the Zillah Criminal Courts.

22. Considering that the number of cases committed to the Zillah Criminal Courts in the years 1042 and 1043 was 352 and 288 respectively, the year under review compares favorably with its predecessors.

23. The number of individuals involved in all the 18,078 charges which came before the magistracy was 31,581; of whom 542 were committed for trial to the Zillah Criminal Courts. Of the remaining number, 17,882 were

convicted by the Magistracy; 3,222 were discharged on compromise; 9,781 were acquitted; and 154 were released on security for good behaviour.

24. Of the 31,581 persons charged before the Magistracy, 2,070 were females. This proportion is about the same as in the preceding year, viz. 6 per cent.

25. There was only one female, of the oil-monger class, charged with culpable homicide amounting to murder. The victim of the alleged crime was her own child, but it was found that the act was committed under mental derangement.

26. The 542 persons committed for trial to the Zillah Criminal Courts, as being involved in the graver crimes, belonged to the following classes.

Hindus	363
Christians	122
Mohammedans	57

27. The following table shows the percentages for 3 years of the several classes to the total committals.

Class.	Year		
	1042	1043	1044
Hindus	75	75	67
Christians	15	14	22
Mohammedans	10	11	11

28. Of the 31,581persons charged in all the cases, 978, or 3 per cent., were under 16 years of age; 15,933, or 50 per cent., were between 16 and 30 years; and the rest were above that age.

29. The number of persons sentenced by the Magistracy to criminal punishments was 16,651, of whom

15,227	were sentenced to fine only.
925	to imprisonment only.
38	to whipping only.
43	to whipping and imprisonment.
413	to imprisonment and fine.
5	to imprisonment, fine and whipping.

30. Of the 1,386 persons sentenced to undergo imprisonment, 230 were sentenced to hard labor.

31. Out of the 86 persons sentenced to whipping, 65 were those convicted of theft.

32. The total amount of fines awarded by the Magistracy, during the year under report was 43,248 Rupees, of which, fines to the amount of 12,466 Rupees were commuted to imprisonment; and 31,150 Rupees were recovered during the year, including arrears; and 405 Rupees remained unrecovered at the end of the year.

33. Out of the total number of persons charged before the Magistracy, 1,296 were placed in confinement preparatory to their trial, which gives about the same percentage as in the preceding year, namely 4 per cent.

34. Of these 1,296 persons, 731 were in confinement for periods not longer than 5 days; 243 for periods not longer than 10 days; 100 for periods not exceeding 15 days; 52 for periods not exceeding 20 days; 104 for periods

not longer than 30 days; 45 for periods not longer than 45 days; 11 for periods not longer than 2 months; 9 for periods not longer than 3 months; and 1 for 3 months and 4 days.

35. The average delay in the disposal of cases by the Magistracy was not more than 8 days.

36. The average delay in the committal of cases to the higher tribunals was 20 days.

37. The total number of offences taken cognizance of by the Magistracy may be thus classified:

4,752, or 26 per cent. were offences against the person.
1,176, or 6 per cent. were offences against property.
1,918, or 10 per cent. were disputes regarding possession of landed property.
94, or less than 1 per cent. were cases of smuggling.

38. There was one case of counterfeiting coin: 20 cases of forgery, and 9 of perjury. The rest were of a miscellaneous character.

39. It may be remarked that the proportions which the several classes of offences bear to the total, are almost the same as in the preceding year.

40. Of the offences against the person, 4,586, or about 96 per cent., were petty assaults.

41. The number of charges of culpable homicide, taken cognizance of by the Police was 24; and the number of persons accused was 62.

42. Twenty of these charges were committed for trial to the higher tribunals, and the rest were dismissed by the Magistracy for want of proof.

43. There were 16 cases of attempt at suicide. The number of deaths from suicide, which came under notice was 52; and the number of accidental deaths was 200.

44. Of the offences against property, 788, or 67 per cent., were petty thefts.

45. There were 121 charges of robbery; of which 9 were gang robberies; But none of these was of so serious a nature as to call for special notice here.

46. The total value of property represented to have been stolen in all the cases was about 52,000 Rupees; and the amount recovered was about 10,000 Rupees.

47. The total number of Sircar servants criminally punished for various offences was 48.

48. Of the 31,581 persons who were charged before the Magistracy. 24,432 persons attended under summonses; 1,278 under warrants; and the attendance of the remaining 5,871 was caused without summonses or warrants.

49. The value of property attached to enforce the attendance of accused persons was 1,011 Rupees, of which, property to the value of Rupees 464 was confiscated.

50. The total amount of all the security bonds executed before the Magistracy, to ensure the attendance of persons under trial, was Rupees 2,47,755. Out of this, only 35 Rupees had to be forfeited to the Sircar.

51. The number of witnesses examined in connection with the charges preferred before the Magistracy was 42,353.

52. The number of petitions received at the Dewan's Cutcherry, on criminal matters, was 2,601, of which, 224 were appeals from the decisions of the Dewan Peishcars.

53. Of these appeals, 75 were reversed or modified.

54. During the year under report, 3 New Police Ameens were appointed.

JAILS.

55 The number of convicts in the several Jails at the beginning of the year under report was 554

Admitted during the year	333
Total	887
Released on expiration of sentence	353
Escaped	,,
Died	19
	372

56. The number of convicts remaining at the end of the year was 515; which is 39 less than that of the preceding year.

57. Of the 333 convicts admitted during the year, only one was a female.

58. The 515 convicts who were in the Jails at the end of the year were of the following classes:

Brahmins	16
Other Hindus	322
Christians	91
Mohammedans	86

59. It may not be uninteresting to shew the distribution of the 515 convicts for the year 1044 as compared with the three previous years in reference to their respective districts.

	1041	1042	1043	1044
Thovallah	5	2	4	8
Augusteeswarem	10	15	10	10
Eranial	39	24	25	23
Culculum	16	16	21	27
Velavencode	31	24	31	29
Neyatinkaray	26	25	26	20
Nedoovengad	5	14	8	7
Trevandrum	66	77	68	52
Sherainkeel	12	5	15	16
Quilon	48	50	27	26
Kottarakaray	18	12	2	3
Puthanapurem	3	2	3	2
Koonatoor	7	8	„	„
Karoonagapully	30	17	28	23
Kartigapully	29	36	37	33
Ampalapulay	36	33	22	25
Mavalikaray	15	13	10	8
Chenganore	6	9	6	8
Thiruvullah	16	9	9	8
Cottayam	17	5	15	13
Chunganacherry	11	13	16	12
Yettoomanoor	14	13	13	9
Vykom	15	15	36	51
Chertala	24	27	26	20
Thodapolay	12	5	1	„
Meenachel	4	1	11	11
Moovatoopulay	10	15	8	5
Coonathoonad	11	10	16	17
Allengad	20	19	13	15
Paravor	27	22	24	22
Shencottah	„	1	4	„

60. The remaining 22 convicts were foreigners.

61. Of the 515 convicts, 458 were under sentence of hard labour.

62. The 515 convicts, were subject to the following terms of imprisonment.

61 under sentence of imprisonmentfor life.
29 for terms, of from 16 to 28 years
15 „ „ 11 to 15 „
115 „ „ 6 to 10 „
295 „ below 6 years.

63. The average daily strength in the Jails was 512.

64. The average rate of mortality was about 3 per cent. the same as in the preceding year.

65. Of the 19 convicts who died, 14 were between 32 and 40 years of age; 3 were 42 years old; one, 45 years, and the remaining one 70 years old.

66. Thirteen of these convicts died in the first year of their imprisonment; 2 in the 2nd year; one in the 3rd year; 2 in the 5th year; and one, a life prisoner, in the 42nd year.

67. There was no death from cholera or small pox.

68. The average cost of maintaining a convict was 63 Rupees, which is 5 Rupees in excess of the previous year's rate. This is partly due to causes not likely to recur.

REGISTRATION OF ASSURANCES.

69. The system of Registration now in force was established in the year preceding that under retrospect. The results noticed in last year's administration report were only for eight months, whereas those hereunder recorded are for a whole twelve-month.

70. The total number of Registrations during the year was 33,968, which gives a monthly average of 2,831. The monthly average for the previous year was 2,167. The comparison shows an advance of 664 per month, or about 8,000 per annum.

71. The following statement exhibits the number of Registrations for the several districts.

District.	No. of Registrations of Documents relating to immovable property.	No. of Registrations of Documents relating to other property.	Total number of Registrations.	Remarks.
Thovalay	703	12	715	
Augusteeswarem	1,274	40	1,314	
Erneel	2,247	41	2,288	This District stands 3rd in the number of Registrations.
Culcoolum	1,478	76	1,554	
Velavencode	1,426	62	1,488	
Neyattenkurray	2,757	119	2,876	This District stands 2nd in the number of Registrations.
Neduvengaud ...	584	31	615	
Trevandrum	2,930	206	3,136	This District shows the greatest number of Registrations.
Sheerayenkeel ...	2,054	97	2,151	
Quilon	1,014	71	1,085	
Cottarakurray ...	490	40	530	These are Jungle Districts, & hence the small number of Registrations.
Puthanapoorum	402	9	411	
Cunnathoor	372	8	380	
Carunagapully ...	859	70	929	
Cartigapully	1,259	51	1,310	
Mavalikaray	1,266	63	1,329	
Chengunoor	1,301	38	1,339	
Thiruvullah	1,039	52	1,091	
Ambalapullay ...	1,535	78	1,613	
Shertalay	683	16	699	
Vycome	841	36	877	
Yettoomanoor ...	867	21	888	
Cottayam	508	37	545	
Chunganacherry	798	36	834	
Meenachel	754	42	796	
Thodupullay	186	23	209	This District shows the smallest number of Registrations, being the most uncultivated.
Muattoopullay ...	485	12	497	
Cunnathnaud ...	604	29	633	
Allungaud	539	27	566	
Paravoor	874	38	912	
Shencottah	327	31	358	
Total......	32,456	1,512	33,968	

72. From the totals given, it will be observed that the Registration of documents relating to immovable property immensely preponderates over that of other documents. The numbers, in fact, bear the proportion of 95½ and 4½ per cent., respectively. The reasons of this great disparity were explained in para 84 of last year's administration report.

73. Of the number of registrations of documents relating to immovable property, only 13 refer to leases for a term not exceeding one year; the registration of such leases being optional. Such leases do not convey very valuable rights, and perhaps it is not the interest of the landlord to register, and the lessee has not much control over the lessor.

74. The value of the transactions registered in the year, has been estimated on the principle explained in para 86 of the last administration report. The estimate amounts to the very high figure of about 127 lacs of Rupees, of which nearly 121 lacs relate to immovable property, and about 6 lacs to other property.

75. It may be interesting to see the number of instruments relating to immovable property grouped together according to the scale of values adopted for charging fees, and hence the following statement is submitted:

Value.	No. of documents registered.
Not exceeding 50 Rupees	9,870
Above 50 & not exceeding 100 Rupees	7,543
Above 100, & not exceeding 1,000 Rupees	14,000
Above 1000, & not exceeding 5,000 Rupees	1,002
Above 5,000 & not exceeding 6,000 Rupees	11
Above 6,000 & not exceeding 7,000 Rupees	6
Above 7,000 & not exceeding 8,000 Rupees	4

Above 8,000 & not exceeding 9,000 Rupees	4
Above 9,000 & not exceeding 10,000 Rupees	2
Above 11,000 & not exceeding 12,000 Rupees	1
Above 12,000 & not exceeding 13,000 Rupees	1
Above 13,000 & not exceeding 14,000 Rupees	2
Above 14,000 & not exceeding 15,000 Rupees	2
Above 16,000 & not exceeding 17,000 Rupees	1
Above 17,000 & not exceeding 18,000 Rupees	2
Above 18,000 & not exceeding 19,000 Rupees	1
Above 22,000 & not exceeding 23,000 Rupees	1
Above 30,000 & not exceeding 31,000 Rupees	1
Above 35,000 & not exceeding 36,000 Rupees	1
Above 152,000 & not exceeding 153,000 Rupees ...	1
	Total...32,456

76. It will be seen that the great bulk of documents is worth from 100 to 1,000 Rupees. These documents form no less than 43 per cent. of the total number registered.

77. The documents worth up to 100 Rupees form nearly 54 per cent. of the total.

78. Thus the documents worth above 1,000 Rupees form but about 3 per cent. of the whole.

79. The number of instruments specially registered was 235, being slightly less than that of the previous year.

80. The comparatively small extent of special registration cannot now be attributed to want of knowledge of its advantages. It would seem that parties are deterred by the consideration that there is no appeal from the summary decisions passed by the Judicial tribunals in cases arising out of transactions specially registered.

81. The number of registrations on payment of penalties for exceeding the appointed period, was only 117.

82. Attendances at private residences by registrars were 468.

83. The number of cases in which registration was refused was no more than 169.

84. The number of instruments, accompanied by translations presented for registration in a language not understood by the registering agency was 25.

85. The number of searches made was 227 against 29 in the previous year; and of copies of documents granted, 342 against 121. Applications for searches and copies must gradually increase as the records of registration multiply. Indeed, such applications must, to a considerable extent, furnish a useful criterion of the value of these records to persons other than those immediately constituting parties to the transactions registered.

86. There has been a large increase in the registration of memoranda of decrees, under section 27, relating to immovable property; the number of such registrations this year being 5,757, against 1,617 during the past year.

87. The number of memoranda of Decrees, under section 26, affecting registered instruments, was 85, against 6 last year.

88. About 44,000 printed forms were sold to the people, for transcribing thereon the copies of instruments presented by them for registration; it being the rule that such copies, duly attested by them, should accompany the original instruments, in order that they (the copies) might be sent on for deposit in the Central Office.

89. The average interval between the presentation of a document and its registration was about 5 days during the year, against 7½ days last year.

90. The aggregate collection of fees, penalties, &c. amounted to Rupees 66,142, while that for the eight months of the preceeding year was Rupees 33,022.

91. The monthly average of the collections for the two years compares as follows :

For 1044	5,512	Rs.
,, 1043	4,128	Rs.
Increase	1,384	Rs.

92. The total cost of the Department for the year stood as hereunder stated.

	Rs.
Salaries of Central Office	5,397
,, of Inspectors & their establishments	581
,, of District registrars & their establishments.	17,235
Cost of Stationery, furniture and other contingent charges	5,686
Total	28,899

93. Deducting this from the total receipts, the balance in favor of the Department was a little more than 37,000 Rs.

94. But the charges of the Department will be higher next year, because the establishments had to be strengthened in the course of the year under review, and the additional cost thus entailed does not appear for all the twelve months in the accounts now under reference.

95. The annual cost of the Department according to the scale of salaries in force, at the end of the year, would be as follows:

	Rupees.
Central Office	6,312
Inspectors and their establishments	2,052
District Registrars & establishments	20,112
Total.........Rs.	28,476

96. Adding to this total the cost of stationery &c., as before, the grand total would be Rs. 34,162

97. A comparison of the total number of instruments registered, with the total charges, as last stated, shows that the average cost to the state for registering one instrument is about one Rupee.

98. The estimated surplus of receipts over expenditure is still considerable. But it is to be borne in mind that the salaries of the District Registrars have not yet been raised to the sanctioned scale; that the numerical strength of the establishments requires to be still increased, as the number of registrations has exceeded that for which provision had been made; that proper Office buildings are still to be constructed, and a fund will have to be gradually formed to meet the demand in future for retiring pensions to the officials of the establishment.

99. In conclusion, it may be briefly stated that this newly established machinery for the registration of assurances has worked most satisfactorily. Indeed, the Registration Department may be pointed to without hesitation as one of the best administered Departments of the State.

LAND REVENUE.

100. The season was, on the whole, favorable to agriculture.

101. The following statement shows the fall of rain at Trevandrum, from Pangoony 1043 (March 1868) to Mausy 1044 (February 1869), this being the period on the state of which the September and February crops depend. The actual rainfall is compared with the mean calculated upon a long series of observations. Though the total quantity fell short, yet the distribution was favorable.

Months.	Fall of rain, in inches.	Mean fall for a series of years.
March 1868	0·547	1.842
April	3·398	4.582
May	6·785	12·806
June	21·471	12·253
July	3·669	7·101
August	1·493	4·351
September..............	5·548	3·314
October	7·930	11·301
November	4·840	6.671
December	0.018	2·831
January, 1869	0·184	0·833
February	0·080	0·588
Total......	55·963	68·473

102. The following statement shows the fall of rain at Quilon, Alleppy and Peermade.

Months.	Quilon.	Alleppey.	Peermade.
March 1868	5·471	3·275	3·949
April	1·850	4·670	4·580
May	8·430	8·212	9·589
June	32·563	39·701	53·171
July	8·108	7·979	38·703
August	4·320	3·651	27·275
September...........	5·380	10·107	12·373
October	8·137	3·302	8·619
November	2·719	0·880	4·210
December	0·000	0·000	0·000
January, 1869	0·000	0·385	0·257
February	3·069	2·291	0·810
Total......	80·047	84.453	163·536

103. The season having proved propitious, the revenues derivable from land have been exceedingly favorable; they have indeed surpassed the standard of previous years.

104. The total land revenue will be found stated under the head of Finance, but the component elements may be given here.

	Rupees
Revenue from rice lands	11,60,632
Do. from garden do...............	4,03,998
Miscellaneous..........................	1,23,950
Total.........	16,88,580

105. The revenue from rice lands is thus distinguished from that on garden lands, because these revenues are assessed on distinct bases.

106. About 700 acres of paddy land and 3,500 pieces of garden land were formally granted, or registered, in the course of the year. This, however, very inadequately expresses the rate of progress in the extension of cultivation; for, there is doubtless much land already reclaimed, but which can be exhaustively brought under taxation only after a regular survey.

107. About 2,100 acres of forest land fit for Coffee were advertized for sale in the year. Of these, 700 acres were taken up. Regular title deeds were issued to the grantees of Coffee lands in 19 instances.

108. The number of Coffee estates owned by Europeans at the end of the year was 50, containing in the aggregate about 14,700 acres. This is, of course, apart from the estates and gardens owned by natives both on the hills and in the plains.

109. The total tariff value of Coffee exported in the year was about 2,52,000 Rs.; but this speculation is yet in its incipient stage of development.

110. The Cinchona Garden, established by the Sircar at Peermade about seven years since, continues to prosper.

111. The following statement shows the state of the Garden in the year under review.

No.	Botanical Names.	Commercial Names.	No. of plants.	Growth in inches.	Height of the tallest. Ft.	In.	Girth of the thickest.
1	C. Succirubra..	Red bark	2,952	2	19	10	Close to the ground, 22 inches; 5 feet from ground 13 in.
2	C. Micrantha...	Grey bark	341	,,	18	0	Close to the ground, 12½ inches; 5 feet from ground, 7½ in.
3	C. Peruviana...	Finest grey bark ...	109	,,	15	4	Close to the ground, 12 inches 5 feet from ground, 7 in.
4	C. Nitidæ	Genuine grey bark.	66	,,	7	10	Close to the ground, 7½ inches; 4 feet from ground, 4½ in.
5	C. Condamonia	Rusty crown bark..	74	,,	12	1	Close to the ground, 9 inches; 5 feet from ground, 5 in.
6	Chinchona	Name unknown ...	10	,,	9	4	Close to the ground, 6½ inches; 4 feet from ground, 5 in.
		Total...	3,552				

112. The Superintendent of the garden has been authorized to sell to any planters, plants to the extent of 2,000, at the rate of one Anna each, or 6 Rupees per 100 plants. The planters, however, have not availed themselves of the arrangement.

113. The trees are looking remarkably well, and it is said that they would favorably compare with any in Wynaad in Malabar.

114. So far then, the experiment has proved a complete success. But as the cultivation of the febrifuge does not promise to be remunerative to private individuals, only a few are found willing to take the plants even free of all charge.

115. A few plants have, however, been laid down in some estates simply to try how they will get on. And the Superintendent has been directed to plant numbers in eligible sholas in a diversified manner, in view to see if they would grow without much attention and become naturalized.

116. The natives of the country care little about such exotics. They fondly cling to the fertile and well watered plains, and pursue agriculture after the manner of their forefathers. Forming the great bulk of the rural population, they continue contented and prosperous. The number of these tax-paying ryots may be approximately estimated at three hundred thousand. They are mostly peasant proprietors holding land permanently and on definite terms. They have thus every possible inducement to improve their little possessions, which are the sources of their subsistence. It is accordingly most interesting to enter some of these properties and behold the spectacle there presented of industry, fertility, neatness and comfort. The rice-lands lie in a rich valley watered by perennial streams of crystal purity. Not far, but on the slope of the next hill, the owner resides with his family in a garden of his own, from which he looks cheerfully upon his cherished inheritance. In this garden, there is a simple but cool cottage, mostly a timber structure, the material used being, probably, the jack grown in the patrimony itself. The family has occupied this humble mansion for generations, and means to abide there for all time to come. Many useful trees have been fondly reared around, such as the cocoanut, the jack, the areca, the tamarind, the mango, the laurel. To some of these, the green pepper vine parasitically clings. Young trees are planted at intervals, in time to supply the places of the old ones, and are watched with the tenderest solicitude. Where there is a little spare space, there are yams and other edible roots of various kinds and vegetables or some dry grains, carefully grown. The luxuriant plantain, in all possible places, spreads out its broad verdure and thickens the shade of the trees above them. Some heads of cattle are cheaply maintained. The milk of the cows is useful to the family, and the bullocks are used for the plough.

The manure is carefully secured for the garden and for the rice-fields close by. Almost every member of the family takes part in the work of making the most of the property for the common benefit. Early in the morning, while the trees are yet dripping with the dew, the mamooty is busily plied. In the cool moonlight in the evening, so charming after a brisk but passing shower, perhaps the enclosing wall is strengthened or repaired. Even the females and children have their appropriate and cheerful tasks in congenial privacy. The manure gathered from the stall, and the ashes collected from the kitchen are distributed among the various trees. The garden is weeded, and fallen leaves are swept clean into a corner to be fired at leisure. The fibre of the cocoanut is prepared and spun into coir yarn. The fronds of that most cherished of all trees, are plaited and kept by for the annual thatching of the cottage. The harvested grain is occasionally taken out from the ancestral 'Pathayom' (timber granary) and spread out to dry. Spare produce is taken to the neighbouring fair and exchanged for the few things which the property itself cannot supply. In short, the whole presents a most pleasing picture of light but diversified labor, health, content, and comfort unruffled by anxieties, unembittered by rivalries.

117· Such are the blessings arising from the distribution of the country's lands into a number of small peasant properties. Whatever pleasures and advantages are attendant upon landed properties are found widely diffused in Travancore under eminently favorable conditions.

118. The properties are mostly in the possession of cultivating ryots, and sub-letting is, accordingly, not common.

119. The taxes are easily paid, and the revenue officers have but little trouble.

120. But population is evidently increasing, and the competition for land is fast raising its price. The general tendency is towards the reduction of the size of the holdings. And it may be feared that subdivision may be carried to excess, unless in some way restrained, till each property becomes too small to occupy fully the time and labor of the family to which it belongs.

CUSTOMS.

121. Including the export duty on pepper and the import duty on tobacco, the customs collections for the year, amounted to 12,03,978 Rupees. This is irrespective of the amount received from the British Government, under the interportal convention.

122. The collections exceeded those of the previous year by upwards of 65,000 Rupees.

123. The following are the particulars of the collections.

		Rupees
124.	Duty on exports including Pepper ...	3,58,677
	Do. on Imports including Tobacco	8,44,645
	Miscellaneous	656
	Total...	12,03,978

125. If to this total be added the amount of compensation received from the British Government, the aggregate will be found to correspond with the items entered in the financial statement at the end of this report.

126. The receipts from Tobacco show the largest increase in the Quilon Division, the increase being in round numbers, 38,000 Rupees. The Padbanapooram and Trevandrum Divisions also show the increase of about 12,000 and 7000 Rupees respectively.

127. The Sharetallay Division shows a slight falling off.

128. The largest decrement is at Alleppey, being about 20,000 Rupees.

129. The receipts from Pepper show a general falling off throughout the country, from the twofold reason that the crop was very scanty, owing to unfavourable season, and the duty on this staple had been reduced.

130. Excluding Pepper and Tobacco, already noticed, the customs duties (both export and import) show the largest increase in the Sharetallay Division, being nearly 60,000 Rupees.

131. The collections of the customs in the Pudbanapooram Division too, exhibit an increase of more than 10,000 Rupees.

132. Those in the Quilon Division almost maintain the previous year's level.

133. The large increments noticed above have, however, been neutralized to some extent, in consequence of a falling off of about 4,000 Rs. in the Trevandrum Division, and of so much as 11,000 Rupees at Alleppey.

134. It may be generally remarked that the facilities for evading the revenues under notice, are greatest in the Sharetallay and Pudbanapooram Divisions, as these are situated on the main frontiers of the country; and hence

the greatest vigilance is required on the part of the Peishkars in charge of these Divisions. It is gratifying to state that such vigilance has been zealously exercised by these officers, to the benefit of the revenue not only in their respective charges, but also in the intermediate Divisions.

135. The following statement will show the variations in the duties collected on the principal exports.

	Articles.	Amount of duty.		Increase.	Decrease.
		1043	1044		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Copra	1,08,028	1,33,528	25,500	,,
2	Coir	41,099	51,485	10,386	,,
3	Cocoanuts	24,970	24,148	,,	822
4	Vettapauk	17,491	23,855	6,364	,,
5	Tamarind	8,577	12,782	4,205	,,
6	Coffee	12,156	12,567	411	,,
7	Cocoanut oil ...	13,825	18,698	4,873	,,
8	Salt fish	7,918	7,091	,,	827
9	Pepper	34,309	10,559	,,	23,750
10	Dry ginger	12,560	13,424	864	,,
11	Timber	10,131	14,288	4,157	,,
12	Palmyra Jaggery ...	4,457	8,116	3,659	,,
13	Poonaka oil	5,441	4,497	,,	944
14	Coir Fibre	4,359	4,798	439	,,
15	Molasses	3,665	2,679	,,	986
16	Paddy	1,392	1,906	514	,,
17	Hides	2,447	2,909	462	,,
18	Arrowroot & flour ...	3,163	3,285	122	,,
19	Turmeric	2,510	2,524	14	,,
20	Lemon grass oil ...	1,265	747	,,	518

136. The following statement is similar to the foregoing, but shows the variations in the duties levied on imports.

	Articles.	Amount of duty.		Increase.	Decrease.
		1043	1044		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Tobacco	8,02,000	8,36,684	34,684	"
2	Opium	3,424	4,600	1,176	"
3	Snuff	715	864	149	"
4	Cigars	209	404	195	"
5	Piece goods	452	269	"	183
6	Lead	311	104	"	207
7	Copper	"	185	185	"
8	Brass	"	213	213	"
9	ChinaJars	149	125	"	24
10	Wines	2,238	675	"	1,563
11	Chinaware	144	257	113	"

137. With reference to this last statement, it must be noted that most of the goods imported came from British India, and these (with very few exceptions) are duty free under the provisions of the interportal convention. Hence the statement does not embrace such goods at all.

138. The following two statements are intended to exhibit a comparison of the quantities exported and imported, of dutiable goods.

EXPORTS.

	Articles.		Quantities.		Increase.	Decrease.
			1043	1044		
1	Copra	Cwts.	2,23,418	2,76,155	52,737	„
2	Coir	Do.	89,644	1,12,338	22,694	„
3	Cocoanuts	Nos.	1,63,33,620	1,57,99,639	„	5,33,981
4	Vettupauk	Candies.	3,436	4,687	1,251	„
5	Tamarind	Cwts.	63,428	87,971	24,543	„
6	Coffee	Do.	14,140	12,865	„	1,275
7	Cocoanut oil	Do.	13,577	18,367	4,790	„
8	Salt fish	Do.	77.651	69,572	„	8,079
9	Pepper	Candies.	3,745	1,924	„	1,821
10	Dry Ginger	Cwts.	16,452	17,584	1,132	„
11	Palmyra Jaggery	Do.	24,962	45,525	20,563	„
12	Poonaka oil	Do.	13,341	11,026	„	2,315
13	Coir Fibre	Do.	12,208	13,333	1,125	„
14	Molasses	Do.	17,999	13,153	„	4,846
15	Paddy	Do.	13,509	18,579	5,070	„
16	Arrowroot & flour	Do.	5,230	6,382	1,152	„
17	Turmeric	Do.	7,173	7,082	„	91
18	Lemon grass oil	Do.	100	66	„	34

IMPORTS.

	Articles.		Quantity.		Increase.	Decrease.
			1043	1044		
1	Tobacco	Candies	7,793	8,150	357	„
2	Opium	Cwts.	23	34	11	„
3	Snuff	Bottles	4,251	4,974	723	„
4	Cigars	Cwts.	7	16	9	„
5	Lead	Do.	155	136	„	19
6	Copper	Do.	„	55	55	„
7	Brass	Do.	„	79	79	„
8	Wines	Gallons.	1,060	248	„	812

139. Arrangements are being made to collect statistics of the import trade in free goods also, as some difficulties which had been experienced in this direction have now been removed.

140. The following shows the tonnage of the vessels that touched at Alleppey in the year, this being the principal port of the country.

				No. of vessels.	Tons.
Ships	under	English	Colors	40	20,134
Do.	,,	Arab	Do.	15	9,914
Bark	,,	American	Do.	2	761
Do.	,,	English	Do.	3	1,745
Do.	,,	Arab	Do.	6	1,821
Do.	,,	French	Do.	2	841
Do.	,,	Dutch	Do.	1	343
Brig	,,	English	Do.	28	2,492
Schooner	,,	Do.	Do.	20	1,143
Pattamar	,,	Do.	Do.	160	13,804
Bugla	,,	Do.	Do.	1	190
Do.	,,	Arab	Do.	26	3,850
Padow	,,	English	Do.	2	125
Thone	,,	Do.	Do.	11	555
Do.		No.	Do.	3	64
Munjee	,,	English	Do.	3	87
			Total	323	57,869

141. The light-house at Alleppey continues to be maintained in perfect good order, and the light and port dues levied in the year amounted to Rupees 3,533.

142. The receipts from the Iron tramway came to Rupees 4,896.

143. The following is an approximate view of the whole export trade of the country.

EXPORTS

Goods.	Value in Rupees.
Copra	26,70,500
Coir	10,29,700
Cocoanuts	4,83,000
Vettupauk	4,77,100
Cocoanut Oil	3,74,000
Dry Ginger	2,68,500
Tamarind	2,55,600
Coffee	2,51,300
Palmyra Jaggery	1,62,300
Pepper	1,44,300
Salt Fish	1,41,800
Timber	1,42,800
Coir Fibre	96,000
Poonaka Oil	90,000
Arrowroot & flour	65,700
Hides	58,200
Molasses	53,600
Turmeric	50,500
Paddy	38,100
Lemon grass Oil	15,000
Rice	7,700
Horse gram	5,900
Poroom Pyr	5,000
Other Miscellaneous goods	64,500
Free Goods.	
Cardamoms...	2,89,600
Ivory and lac	6,100
Teakwood, &c.	29,400
Total........	72,76,200

144. One remark forcibly suggests itself here. Adding up such goods in the foregoing statement as form the produce of lands classed as garden lands, the aggregate comes to nearly 58 lacs of Rs., while the aggregate tax on these lands comes to about 4 lacs. Even taking the value of the produce in its unmanufactured state at 40 lacs, the

land tax forms only a tenth part of it. The ratio must be smaller still, if that part of the produce which is largely consumed in the country itself be taken into account, which it is not. There is thus some scope for increasing the land tax if the state required a larger revenue, though that scope is not as large as the ratio above stated would make it appear. One conclusion is certain, and this is, that the Travancore ryot cannot complain of a burdensome land tax. Indeed, the light rates prescribed by Mânu, the great lawgiver of the Hindus, have scarcely been exceeded in this Hindu state.

SALT.

145. The total quantity of salt sold during the year was nearly 4,100 garces, showing an increase over the quantity sold during the previous year, of about 170 garces.

146. The total revenue derived from the sales will be found stated under the head of Finance; but it may be mentioned here that the difference in favor of the year was nearly 38,000 Rupees.

147. To this satisfactory augmentation the Quilon Division contributed most, as the increase of revenue therein was about 24,000 Rupees.

148. There was an increase of about 15,000 Rupees in the Trevandrum Division, and of about 10,000 Rupees in the Pudmanabapurem Division.

149. The increase in the Sherttalay Division, is nothing worth speaking about, though it must not be forgotten that previous years had witnessed very considerable progress.

150. The effect of the concurrent advance of revenue in the divisions was counteracted to the extent of about

11,000 Rupees, by which the sales at Alleppey under the Commercial Department fell off.

151. Of the total sales in the year, more than one half consisted of salt manufactured in this country, and less than one half, of that imported from Bombay.

152. At the close of the year, there was a stock in hand of about 6,000 garces, which would suffice for eighteen months' consumption.

153. During the year there were in all, 33 stations at which salt was sold on behalf of the Sircar. Thus, this necessary of life is brought as near to the consumer as possible. The multiplicity of these stations, acts as a tolerably efficient check to certain mal-practices on the part of the petty servants in charge of the sales; for, the moment the purchasers are treated with appreciable injustice at any one station, they cease purchasing there, and resort to another, and the diminished collections consequent upon such desertion tell their own tale.

FORESTS.

154. The following tabular statement is furnished by the Conservator of Forests to show the number and description of the logs and materials supplied by the Department to the Alleppey Depôt, for sale, and to the Engineer's Department, for Public Works. The rates at which the timber is valued by the Conservator do not appear otherwise than reasonable.

	No. of Logs.	Description of Timber.	Quantity.	Rate.	Value.
					Rupees.
Commercial Department.	2159	Teak Logs ...	5442¼ Cnds.	@ 15Rs. ℔ Candy	81,634
	395	„ Taldoms.	324¼ „	„ 18 „	5,836
	23	Kole Teak ...	23¼ „	„ 10 „	233
	40	Black wood...	84 2/11 „	„ 24 „	2,020
	18	„ Taldoms.	2½ „	„ 24 „	60
	1	Red Cedar ...	4¾ „	„ 5 „	21
	18	Anjelly ...	58¼ „	„ 12 „	699
Public Works Department	37	Kole Teak Logs	59⅞ „	„ 14 „	838
	130	Anjelly do.	419 13/16	„ 12 „	5,038
				Total Rupees......	96,379

155. To the above must be added the following receipts.

Fees realized on timber cut by private parties	Rs.	26,364
Fines, forfeitures, &c.	„	1,402
Seignorage on Kole Teak....	„	6,577
Cash realized by sale of butts, ends and saplings ...	„	2,576

Thus, the total receipts of the Forest Department come to Rupees 1,33,298.

156. This is not all. Forest produce, such as wild Cardamoms, Ivory, Wax, &c. collected in the year amounted in value to Rs. 11,792.

157. It is one of the duties of the Forest Department to entrap wild elephants for public use. The number of these animals captured in the year was 11. Of these, however, 6 died, leaving 5, which the Conservator values so high as 1,000 Rs. each. Doubtless when the animals grow up and become sufficiently tamed and fitted for work, they would be worth this and perhaps more. But in their present state, they must be valued much less.

158. But taking them at the value set upon them by the Conservator, the aggregate receipts of the Sircar from his Department stand thus.

	Rs.
Timber	1,33,298
Forest produce	11,792
Elephants captured & minor items...........	5,321
Total...	150,411

159. The aggregate expenditure including cost of establishment is reckoned at Rs. 52,057.

160. The net profit to the Sircar would thus be Rs. 98,354.

161. Continued attention is being paid to the planting of Teak in selected localities.

162. The Conservator reports that the total number planted amounted to nearly 70,000, up to the end of the year under report.

163. These plantations are situated on the banks of rivers for the convenience of eventual transport, and in reference to rich alluvial soil found there.

164. The plants are at varying distances from each other, no fixed rule being observed. Perhaps it is not possible to have an invariable rule.

165. The more advanced plants have attained a height of about 14 feet, and a girth of 8 to 10 inches. In a few cases the growth is larger.

166. The system of planting is thus briefly described.

" The seeds were collected each year in the month of January when they were full ripe, and sowed early in March, 6 inches apart, in long raised beds. The beds were covered with grass litter and

watered every morning and evening. Previous to sowing, the seeds were soaked in water for a whole night, this plan causing them to germinate faster than otherwise. The seedlings were transplanted in holes from 12 to 15 feet apart, when they had attaind the height of one foot or so. Transplanting them much younger destroys their vigour for a length of time; those transplanted before their two last leaves are well developed, I find, take better and faster.

" No more than one stem is allowed for a plant, all the others being lopped off at the commencement, likewise the branches for a height—Stems kept clear."

167. The Conservator of Forests often inspects the Teak plantations, and his opinion of them is recorded by that officer in the following words.

" *Condition of plantations.*

" The plantations are on the whole in a promising condition, and I think that a return may be expected from the thinnings after a period of 5 or 6 years. The full benefit to be derived from a plantation of this nature can of course only be ascertained after it has attained its full growth, but it is evident that the trouble and money now expended on it, will be fully repaid at that time.

168. The useless destruction of forests for temporary cultivation continues to be prevented. In some places this is done perhaps somewhat too stringently, as the people concerned have preferred complaints about it.

169. The number of royal tigers killed and for which the Sircar paid rewards in the year was 23

Do. of cheetahs Do. Do. 112

170. The Sircar has not been able to sell much Teak timber this year, but a good proportion of the stock has been used for various public buildings.

171 Some representations have reached the Sircar to the effect that the teak timber supplied by the forest department is not, *throughout*, so good as it might be. But the Conservator of Forests explains, that formerly, some indifferent trees were cut down, and these he is obliged to send down also along with the good ones recently felled, as it would be better to do so than to allow them to be destroyed in the forests. The Teak that the Chief Engineer has received for use in his Department is pronounced by him to be all that could be desired.

172. There is a Depôt for the sale of timber in Thovalay and another in Shencota. These are not in the charge of the Conservator of Forests. The revenue derived from sales in these Depôts will account for the difference between the figures given in this part of the Report and under the head of finance.

CARDAMOMS.

173. In the year under report, important arrangements were made by the Sirkar for the better conservancy of the Cardamom Hills.

174. These form a solid territory in the North East of Travancore, and required an officer able to devote his undivided energies to the development of its resources. And accordingly, Mr. J. D. Munro, a Gentleman who possesses much local experience, was appointed to the charge under the designation of Superintendent and Magistrate of the Cardamom Hills.

175. This Officer's principal duties are to collect the Cardamoms grown, to prevent smuggling, to see the growers fully and promptly paid their dues, to bring about the extention of the cultivation of this spice, to conserve the

forests in his charge, to establish and administer Depôts to sell timber, to collect grazing fees, to make bridle paths, and to act as a Magistrate for the summary disposal of cases as they arise.

176. These duties are obviously diverse and extensive, but Mr. Munro is performing them satisfactorily. He is fully sensible of the great opportunities thus presented to him of doing good and lasting service to the State, and has already done enough to encourage the Sirkar to hope for very tangible results in a year or two.

177. Mr. Munro assures the Sirkar that Cardamom cultivation is likely to increase in consequence of the more liberal returns realized by the growers as the result of a great rise in the market value of the spice. They have, however, to contend with the disadvantage of a rise in the wages of labor, arising chiefly from the competition of Coffee planters settled on these Hills.

178. The Superintendent was in charge during the year for a few months only; hence, it is his next year's report that can be expected to show any considerable progress.

179. He says that "the forests on the Hills have been preserved as strictly as possible, and the Hill men restricted to cultivating their old clearings instead of felling forest land."

180. He reports that there is abundance of Teak, Blackwood, Anjelly, and Vengay available to be felled and sold to the Madura people below the Ghâts. The Sirkar hopes that this timber will ere long, be brought to sale.

181. Some attempts were made to induce ryots to settle permanently on these Hills and near their principal Cardamom Gardens; and rice lands were offered them on easy terms

as regards assessment. But it has failed of success, the region being extremely unhealthy in certain seasons.

182. The grazing fees established are being collected with increasing care, and must therefore rise by degrees.

183. These collections have been appropriated for the opening of bridle paths, which are sadly wanting in this wild and inhospitable region. Mr. Munro has planned a good system of such paths and obtained the Sirkar's sanction for proceeding with them. Great progress will be reported next year.

184. The establishment of the Superintendent and Magistrate of the Cardamom Hills received an increase of salaries, which, Mr. Munro reports "is already bearing good fruit in inducing better men to join," and he adds, "I trust in many other respects that good results will arise from the Sirkar's liberality."

185. The quantity of Cardamoms collected and sold during the year was 157 Candies.

186. The average price realized was about 1850 Rupees per candy of 600 English lbs.

187. The total receipts were therefore about 2,90,000 Rupees, which is a handsome contribution to the fiscal resources of the country.

ABKAREE, OPIUM, &c.

188. The collections (exclusive of arrears) in the year, on account of Abkaree, amounted to Rs. 83,980
and those on account of Opium, &c. to Rs. 12,888
the aggregate being Rupees 96,868.

189. Compared with the aggregate for the preceding year, there was an advance of about 10,000 Rupees.

190. Of this, about one half must be credited to the Shertellay Division, and one-fourth to the Quilon Division. The remaining one-fourth is almost equally divided between the Trevandrum and Pudmanabapurem Divisions.

191. It is certain that the yield of this branch of revenue may be considerably augmented, without lessening, but by actually increasing the tax on consumption. The long leases that the Sircar has begun to grant will enable the farmers of the revenue to make more effective arrangements to prevent illicit traffic. The several Peishcars in charge of Divisions are also increasingly alive to the desirableness of affording all legitimate aid to the farmers in the collection of their dues. Hence it may be confidently expected that when the existing leases expire, there will be higher bids on the part of the farmers.

UNJELL OR NATIVE POST.

192. The total number of private despatches consisting of Letters, registered, unregistered, and express; Newspapers, Books, Banghy parcels, &c. conveyed through the Unjell in the year under report was 1,67,855, showing an increase of 10,119 or $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. over that of the previous year. The following statement will show the number of each kind conveyed by the Unjell during the years 1043 and 1044.

Description of despatches.	1043 Total number.	1043 Total collections. Rs.	1044 Total number.	1044 Total collections. Rs.	Increase. Total number.	Increase. Total collections. Rs.	Decrease. Total number.	Decrease. Total collections. Rs.	Net increase in number.	Net increase in collection. Rs.	Net decrease in number.	Net decrease in collections. Rs.
Letters	1,32,630	5,402	1,43,988	5,854	11,358	452	,,	,,				
Registered Letters	6,767	1,692	7,441	1,860	674	168	,,	,,				
Newspapers	254	26	137	11	,,	,,	117	15				
Books	280	29	225	32	,,	3	55	,,				
Banghy parcels	1,057	284	1,088	269	31	,,	,,	15				
Private Expresses	3,240	1,264	3,070	1,249	,,	,,	170	15				
Endorsements	5,626	489	5,174	463	,,	,,	452	26				
	1,49,854	9,186	1,61,123	9,738	12,063	623	794	71	11,269	552	,,	,,
Letters &c. received from the British Post Offices.												
Letters	7,460	275	5,952	222	,,	,,	1,508	53				
Newspapers	387	34	731	55	344	21	,,	,,				
Books	33	2	42	4	9	2	,,	,,				
Banghy parcels	2	1	7	1	5	0	,,	,,				
Total	7,882	312	6,732	282	358	23	1,508	53	,,	,,	1,150	30
Grand Total	1,57,736	9,498	1,67,855	10,020	12,421	646	2,302	124	10,119	522		

193. The revenue derived from the above source during the year amounted to Rs. 10,020, that is Rs. 523 more than that of the preceding year. This increase gives a percentage of 5¼ in favour of the year under review.

194. The aggregate cost of the establishment amounted to Rs. 15,952, while that of the preceding year was Rs. 15,565. The difference, 387, is due to the increase of salaries granted to a few of the subordinates.

195. The deficit of upwards of 5,000 Rs. is accounted for by the fact that the bulk of the work performed by the Department is to carry official correspondence which is free.

196. There is no doubt the Department is underpaid and it also requires to be numerically strengthened.

197. And it is equally clear that the Unjell system may be extended in the country.

198. During the year under report, a boat transit was sanctioned between Trevandrum the Capital, and Shoranore the nearest station on the Madras Railway; the distance, as measured on the map, being about 180 miles.

199. The requisite boats were purchased or hired, and the establishment was by degrees organized.

200. Private and public parcels are taken from one place to another by this transit at a moderate charge, and passengers too are moved as speedily as may be.

201. The transit is considered a great public convenience by those who are in the habit of getting goods from Allepey, Cochin, and Madras, as also by those who have occasion to resort to the Courts and Cutcherries at Trevandrum.

202. Yet, the receipts realised do not cover the expenses, and the consequence is that the Sircar has been a loser.

203. For instance, in the last month of the year under report, the following were the results.

Number of passengers	734	....	Fare Rs.	265
Do. of parcels	154	....	Do.	182
			Total...	447
		Total expenditure	......	840
			Loss......	393

204. But the transit will be continued a year more on trial to see if a greater approach is made to an equalisation of receipts and expenditure. Possibly, as the arrangements become more perfect, as more experience is gained, and as the facilities afforded by it become better known, this desirable end, may in some measure, be attained.

THE SIRCAR PRESS.

205. During the year the Press was supplied with a large assortment of English and Malayalum types and machinery of the value of about 8,000 Rupees.

206. The Establishment was not equal to the demand made upon it, and some Sircar work had therefore to be executed in private Establishments.

207. The work turned out of the Sircar Press is detailed in the following statement.

No. of Copies.	Description of Work.	Sizes.	Pages.
14,251	Travancore Government Gazette—50 Nos...	F. Folio.	956
7,280	Sudr Court Decisions and Rulings—15 Nos. English and Malayalum	Do.	90
300	Trevandrum English Almanack (1869)......	Royal 8vo.	148
300	Do. Desk Almanack „	F. 4 to.	—
270	Do. Memo. Book „	F. C. 8vo.	122
700	Malayalum Almanack (1045)	Royal 8vo.	96
2,500	Do. sheet Do. „ Broadside	S. Royal.	—
500	Administration Report (1043)	Royal 8vo.	74
500	Police Circular	Royal 8vo.	14
500	Observations of Barometers and Thermometers	4 to	4
50	Rules for Transit Boats	F. C. 4 to.	4
60	Prospectus of the Neilgherry Agri-Horticultural and Industrial Exhibition of 1869, reprinted	F. C. Folio.	4
1,000	Essay on Education, Malayalum..............	16 mo.	14
1,000	Essay on Doing good to others (Mal.)	16 mo.	8
200	Registration Circular	F. C. Folio.	40
2,000	Travancore Geography, Malayalum	16 mo.	118
1,500	An Essay on Health Do.	16 mo.	26
652	Monthly and Quarterly Returns &c. for the Nair Brigade	F. C. Folio.	11
630	Weekly Observatory Notices ...single page.	Forms.	53
4,500	H. H. High School Examination Papers single and double ...	Do.	69
1,775	„ „ District School Forms „ „ ...	Do.	8
24,481	Chief Engineer's Office & P. W. Dept. forms.	Do.	50
2,008	Marahmut Department Forms	Do.	9
1,43,350	Registration Department Do.	Do.	23
713	Civil Dispensary and Vaccination Returns..	Do.	10
2,38,800	Sudr Court summonses &c....................	Do.	36
1,65,373	Proclamations, Orders, Notices &c. S. page.	Do.	124
1,360	Do. Do. Do. double do.	Do.	13

EDUCATION.

English Branch.

208. The High School at Trevandrum is the principal Educational Institution maintained by the Sircar. It is divided into three branches, the Senior Department, the Junior Department, and the Preparatory School.

209. In the Senior Department there were at the

beginning of the year	95	students
Admitted during the year	28	,,
	123	,,
Left during the year	27	,,
Remaining at the close of the year	96	,,

210. Of this number, 39 were under-graduates of the Madras University against 27 last year.

211. At the University Examinations held in December 1868, five passed the First examination in Arts, and 15, the Matriculation Examination—numbers in advance of those of the antecedent year, which were 4 and 12 respectively. A teacher in the school graduated as a Bachelor of Arts, as did also the Cullen Scholar in the Presidency College, and another student educated at Madras at His Highness the Maharajah's charge. All three are doing good work in the service of the Sircar, which now counts 9 graduates of the Universty either in Arts, or Law, or both.

212. In February 1869, a class of 10 F. A. men was formed to prosecute their studies to the B. A. standard.

213. About this time, Mr. R. Harvey, M. A., who was engaged in Europe as assistant in the Senior Department, arrived; and Mr. Ross, being thus relieved of some of his

duties, and having time to supervise the working of the other departments of the school, was constituted Principal of the Institution in March last.

214. In the Junior Department, the number of boys on the register on the 1st Avani was 485, the admissions during the year were 89, and the removals 95, leaving 479 at the end of the year.

215. In November last, the principal of the Institution held an Examination of the 1st class and promoted to the Senior Department 15 of the more advanced boys, comparatively a small number. Those concerned will strive for better results next time.

216. Seven lads passed the General Test Examination (U. C. S.) held in February 1869.

217. Some of the teachers resigned their posts to accept scholarships in the Senior Department, and others again have been allowed a part of the day to join the classes studying for the higher University Examinations.

218. In the Preparatory School there were at the

beginning of the year	212
Admitted during the year	102
	314
Left during the year	100
Remaining at the end of the year	214

219. Of those who left, 50 were promoted to the higher Department after an examination. The average number on the register was 206, with an average daily attendance of 185.

220. On the whole, the Trevandrum High School is doing its work satisfactorily. Indeed, there need be no hesitation in stating it as a matter of fact that every year it is achieving increased success. It is now intended to separate the Primary School from the establishment and raise the higher departments to the rank and dignity of a College, with a suitable building in the course of construction, at a cost of not much less than one hundred thousand Rupees. While the teaching staff have on the whole shown diligence and zeal, the thanks of the Sircar are especially due to the Principal Mr. Ross and his Assistant Mr. Harvey, for their indefatigable labors.

221. The Young Princes continue to make fair progress in their English as well as other studies.

222. In addition to their Reading lessons, the Princes have learnt during the year

In Grammmar—to the end of the rules of Syntax.

In History—portions of the Histories of Rome & England.

In Geography—that of Europe.

In Arithmetic—the rules for finding the greatest common measure and least common multiple, and have worked questions involving Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.

223. They regularly practise hand writing, and writing from dictation.

224. Their uncle, His Highness the First Prince, was pleased on two occasions to examine them in their lessons by means of written papers. While pointing out a few short-comings, His Highness views the results attained as satisfactory on the whole.

225. The royal pupils manifest great natural intelligence and by no means inconsiderable application to study. Besides their regular lessons, means of general information are placed in their reach, of which they fully avail themselves. They take more exercise than before, and are being familiarized with European manners by occasionally attending the social gatherings of their English friends. They are supplied with some newspapers, of which the London Illustrated paper has particular attraction for them. A small but neat country-house, amidst a garden, is being built for their use, on a prettily situated hill in the environs of the town, which promises to become their favorite resort for health and recreation. They are growing fast, and will ere long feel more wants than hitherto, and His Highness the Maha Rajah will probably have to consider the propriety of settling some definite allowances on them suitable to their position and prospects. With continued, and perhaps somewhat increased care and attention, they are sure not only of comparing favorably in moral and intellectual attainments with any native Princes of their age in India, but of proving themselves worthy scions of the Royal Family of Travancore.

The Girls' School at Trevandrum.

226. Miss Mainwaring, who succeeded Miss Abel, arrived from Europe in May 1869, and was only 3 months in charge of the School when the year closed.

227. A report of its working, has therefore not been received. But there is reason to believe that the Institu-

tion continues to do well. If it be open to criticism at all, it is perhaps on the ground that the education imparted is of a higher order than suited to the status of the bulk of the pupils.

228. Miss Blandford also, though unconnected with the Sircar, does useful work in her school for high caste Hindu girls, to the maintenance of which, the Sircar contributes a sum of 62 Rupees a month. Miss Blandford has certainly been instrumental in diffusing English education, though of course only rudimentary as yet, even among some of the Ladies of the Palace. A taste for music and needle work has already taken root in the higher classes.

English District Schools.

229. A School at Colachel, sanctioned in 1043, was opened in the beginning of the year under report.

230. In the 16 District Schools, there were 1911 pupils, under instruction during the year, which is in excess of the number in the previous year by 64.

231. The following table exhibits the statistics of this Department.

No. of boys in the Register 1st Avani 1044.	No. admitted during the year.	Total under instruction.	Caste or Creed.	No. of boys removed during the year.	No. remaining 31st Audy 1044.
183	126	309	Brahmins	94	215
281	179	460	Pandy Sudras	178	282
427	179	606	Malayali Do.	232	374
19	23	42	Other Hindus	16	26
269	202	471	Christians	149	322
10	13	23	Mahommedans ...	9	14
1,189	722	1,911		678	1,233

Average daily No. on the Register	1,263
Average daily attendance	1,064
Amount of fees, &c. realized during the year	Rs. 2,877
Total cost of education in the District Schools including salaries of the Superintendent, Masters, Teachers, Writer and Servants, Contingencies and Rewards ...	16,180
Total net cost to the Sircar	13,303
Do. do. per pupil per annum	10½

232. The Mahommedans form a comparatively small part of the Travancore population, and are as backward as in other parts of India in availing themselves of public Schools teaching English. But it is gratifying to see so large a proportion of Malayali Soodras among the pupils. As for Bramins, except those of the Numboory class, they do not need any special encouragement to learn in these schools.

233. The largest accession of the pupils has been in the Schools at Chenganachery, Kotar and Erneel, while

those at Chenganoor and Sheringel show a considerable falling off.

234. The Superintendent thus notices the working of the several schools.

" To begin with the three larger and more conspicuous schools, I beg to report that the Kotar School has throughout the year continued to adhere to the same course of steady and diligent application for which it has been uniformly noticed.

" The School at Quilon has happily manifested in the course of the year under review signs of a degree of vitality and vigorous action which had not always previously characterized it, and the absence of which had been felt as a drawback to its success.

" The Alleppey School had not given that satisfaction that might have been expected, in the course of the inspections it underwent during the first half of the year; but it is gratifying to report that a very favorable change in the right direction was noticed on last inspection; an improvement which it is hoped will be followed up permanently, to lead to the increase of its number of pupils.

Shencottah.
Kayoncoollum.
Mavalikarray.
Attengal.
Takallay.
Eraneel.

" The several Schools noted in the margin have, though not all in an equal degree, worked fairly and satisfactorily, and their pupils have accordingly made good progress. The District School at Shencottah has for the first time sent up pupils to the High School, where they were able to take up creditable positions.

" Of the five last established Schools, the progress made by those at Neyattenkurray and Coolitorah has been both creditable and satisfactory; that at Chenganoor has been fair, while the one at Kartigapully has done the least.

" The School at Colachel has not had sufficient time for full development. The 2nd Master in charge, is apparently more attentive and assiduous than he had been at Shartallay and Chunganacherry; in both which places success had quite failed to attend him."

Vernacular Branch.

235. The following quotations from the report of the Director of Vernacular Education, show the working of this important department.

" The number of Schools connected with the Department at the close of the year under review, was 49, consisting of 29 Sircar Schools, and 20 grant-in-aid Schools.

" In all these institutions there were 3,455 pupils on the rolls at the end of the year, of whom 2,152 belonged to the Sircar, and 1,303 to the grant-in-aid Schools.

" Of the 3,455 pupils, 856 were Brahmins, 1,685 were Malayalee Sudras, 340 Pandi Sudras, 369 other Hindus, 82 Christians and 123 Mahommedans.

" During the year under report, 9 new Schools were opened.

" Taking the Sirkar Schools alone into account, the number of pupils on the rolls at the end of 1044, was in excess of that of the preceding year by 769.

" The following statement shows the number of Schools at the end of the year under report, with the number of pupils, and the staff of teachers in each.

	Name of School.	When opened.		No. of pupils at the endof Audy 1044.	Staff of Teachers.
Southern Rrnge.	Trevandrum	August	1866	270	9
	Tycaud Branch School	May	1867	60	3
	Normal School	September	1866	30	1
	Karamanay Girls' school	April	1867	85	4
	Nedoomungad	February	1867	59	3
	Neyatoomkaray	May	1867	93	4
	Volavencodo	May	1867	67	3
	Kulcoolum	August	1867	66	3
	Eraniel	January	1868	57	2
	Thovala	June	1868	64	3
	Kottar (Tamil school)			55	2
	Kottar (Malayalum school)...	May	1869	90	3
	Sheerayenkeel	August	1867	88	3
	Navaycoolum	July	1869	62	2
	Kotarakara	July	1868	62	3
	Puthmapooram	May	1869	34	1
Northern Range.	Quilon	September	1866	59	2
	Coonnatoor	August	1868	95	3
	Karoonagapully	January	1868	85	3
	Kartigapully	October	1867	70	3
	Mavalikaray	October	1867	70	3
	Chenganoor	August	1868	108	3
	Tiroovellah	February	1868	74	3
	Ambalapoolay	July	1867	70	3
	Alleppey	July	1869	49	2
	Cottayam	May	1869	48	2
	Vycome	May	1867	90	3
	Chertalay	May	1867	44	2
	Paravoor	July	1869	48	1
				2,152	82

" The average daily attendance of pupils in all the Sircar Schools during the year was 1,633, which is 84 per cent. of the average number on the rolls.

" The average daily attendance in the grant-in-aid Schools was 1091, which is 83 per cent. of the average number on the Register.

" The total amount of charges on account of the Sircar Schools including the charges of Direction, Inspection, and the Book Committee, during the year, was Rupees 16,305. The principal items embraced in these charges are given below (exclusive of buildings and furniture).

	Rs.	Chs.	C.
Charges including the salaries of the Masters &c.	11,221	13	15
Charges of Direction	1,478	10	15
Do. of Inspection	1,789	14	0
Do. on account of the Book Committee......	1,444	18	10
Do. including Prizes and Contingent charges	370	25	0
	16,304	26	8

" The amount of fees levied in these Schools during the year was Rs. 2,632, which is 16 per cent of the total cost. This is the same as in the preceding year.

" The Central School and the Girls' School at the capital have been making satisfactory progress during the year.

" The lessons studied by the highest class of the Girls' School during the year were—Tamil Second Reader—Vignana Munjari, 77 pages—the whole of Moral and Social Duties; in Arithmetic, Compound Proportion and extraction of the Square Root; Malayalum Translation of Duncan's Geography of India, whole of Part I and 83 pages in Part II; Composition and Sanscrit.

" The strength of this School has been rapidly increasing, and the average attendance is very satisfactory.

" The School has already earned a good reputation, and the benificial effects of it are observable in the change which the opinion of the Hindoo public at the capital is now undergoing in favor of female education.

"The usual annual public examination of the two Schools for the year under report had to be deferred to the current year. The examination was held in August last in the English High School building, and His Highness the Maha Rajah was pleased to preside on the occasion.

"Of the outstation Schools, the most backward were those at Vycome, Karoonagapully, Quilon, and Kottar.

"The School at Karnagapully, since it removal to Krishnapooram has been making rapid progress.

"A new School was opened at Kottar, and this School has advanced to a satisfactory condition.

"The people of Vycome had been labouring under a wrong impression regarding the character of the instruction given in the Vernacular Schools. They had imagined that the books used, treated of matters calculated to undermine the Hindoo religion. Hence the School was very poorly attended and was almost in a hopeless state. But during my last circuit, I visited the School and succeeded in removing this impression. The result was that the School has become one of the most forward in point of its strength and progress of study.

"The Quilon School too is in a fair way of progress.

"In the year under report, an additional Inspector was appointed, and the northern Schools have been placed under his charge.

"The Vernacular Schools are manifestly rising in popularity. Vernacular instruction is more and more appreciated by the people. As an evidence of this, I may mention the fact that pressing applications are made for the establishment of Vernacular Schools in different parts of the country. In several cases even higher rates of fees have been offered than what is generally levied in the Schools. In consideration of such an offer, a School was opened at Navoycoolum, and steps were taken to open another School at Tiroovattar.

"In the year under review the system of allowing grants to private Schools was for the first time brought into operation.

"This system, as sanctioned by the Sircar, was intended to apply to the capital alone.

"Twenty Schools have been brought under its operation.

"A special Inspector was appointed to superintend these Schools.

"One of the principal conditions on which the grants are made is that the course of instruction pursued in these Schools should be exactly similar to that obtaining in the Sircar Schools. The same books which are used in the Sircar Schools are accordingly studied in these aided Schools also.

"The grant-in-aid Schools are striving to advance, and the results, so far as the present studies are concerned, appear promising.

"The Book Committee under the able direction of its President is proving increasingly useful. The Books prepared by them are of unexceptionable quality."

236. It is only due to Shungrasooba Iyer, the Director of Vernacular Education, to state here that the great and rapid success already achieved and abundantly promised by the Vernacular Schools is largely attributable to his characteristic zeal, ability and intelligent direction. He has had no ordinary difficulties to contend with, but they have been very satisfactorily overcome.

237. The total cost of all the Schools, English and Vernacular, has been about 70,000 Rupees; of which about 25,000 Rupees were absorbed by the High School.

238. *Book Depôt*. With the advancement of education in the country, the sales from the Book Depôt have been yearly increasing.

239. In 1,044, books to the value of nearly 9,800 Rs. were issued from the Depot against Rupees 7,400 in the year previous.

240. It has been arranged to procure annual supplies direct from Europe, so as to reduce the cost to the purchasers.

241. In conclusion, it may be stated that there is every reason to believe that a great and effective impression is being made on the intellect of the rising generation of the country. Before long, graduates and undergraduates of the University will be available in numbers. The Vernacular Schools are growing extremely popular, and will receive far greater development in a few years more, so that no subject of His Highness, however humble, will have any excuse for being ignorant of the arts of reading and writing; and of Arithmetic, Geography, History, and the principles of Morality.

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

242. Dr. H. M. Ross having proceeded to Europe, Dr. Æ. M. Ross was appointed Durbar Physician and Principal Medical Officer, in November 1868. In a very interesting report submitted to the Sircar, this Officer comprehensively reviews the working of the Department under his charge.

243. The salaries of the subordinate ranks have been long felt to be inadequate in reference to existing circumstances. Then, there was one scale of allowances applying to East Indians, and another to Natives; a distinction which was invidious and groundless. An amalgamation and liberalisation of the scales was considered, and a scheme laid before the Sircar calculated to place the Department on a proper footing, and to stimulate its efficiency. The action taken by the Sircar in regard to this scheme, appertains to the current year, and will be described in the next report.

244. Another scheme was also submitted by Dr. Ross for the education of the subordinates, and this may be described in that Officer's own words.

" A scheme for the better education of the subordinates, so as to fit them for the better discharge of their duties, especially for the more responsible duties attaching to the charge of the outstation hospitals has lately met with the sanction of the Sircar, and will, it is hoped, be put in execution in the beginning of October. (1869.)

" The scheme provides for the education of the subordinates already in the service and those who may in future enter it, by regular lectures in the various branches of Medical Art and Science, instead of by desultory and fitful reading as hitherto. It is proposed that each course shall extend over a period of four years, each year including a long session of six months and a short one of three months. It is in contemplation to admit a requisite number of students to fill up the probable vacancies, every four years ; so that every batch of students engaged, shall pass through a proper four years' course of study, previous to being finally passed into the Medical Department, prior to which they will have to pass a qualifying examination.

" It is proposed to arrange the lectures as follows ;—

First year.

Long Session.

Junior Branch.

Anatomy .... Dr. Sperschneider.
Physiology (Junior and Senior Branches) Durbar Physician.

Senior Branch.

Medicine .... Durbar Physician.
Surgery .... Dr. Sperschneider.

Short Session.—Both Branches.

Botany.. Durbar Physician.
The Theory of Vaccination .... Dr. Pulney Andy.

Second year.

Long Session.

Junior Branch.

Anatomy.. Dr. Sperschneider.
Chemistry (and Senior Branch) .... Durbar Physician.

Senior Branch.

Surgery .... Dr. Sperschneider.
Medicine.. Durbar Physician.

Short Session.—Both Branches.

Zoology and Comparative Anatomy	Durbar Physician.
Practical Chemistry	Durbar Physician.

Third year.

Long Session.

Both Branches.

Surgery	Dr. Sperschneider.
Medicine	Durbar Physician.
Therapeutics and Materia Medica	Durbar Physician.

Short Session.—Both Branches.

Midwifery	Dr. Sperschneider
Pathology...	Durbar Physician.
Hygiene	Durbar Physician.

Fourth year.

Long Session.—Both Branches.

Surgery	Dr. Sperschneider.
Medicine	Durbar Physician.

Short Ssession.

Mental Disease	Durbar Physician.
Forensic Medicine	Durbar Physician.

" It is to be regretted that the apparatus required for the Chemical lectures will not arrive in time to commence the Chemical course the first year, as it would be better to place Chemistry in the course for the first, and Physiology in the course for the second year. This order will however be followed in commencing a new series of lectures. When all the subordinates have passed through the School, the special lectures for the Senior Branch will of course be done away with.

" The large amount of preventible mortality among native women in child birth having been remarked, His Highness the Maha Rajah was pleased, towards the close of the year under report, to sanction the entertainment of eight Nair women as pupils to be trained as obstetric and sick Nurses, as women of this caste may enter the houses of, and attend upon those of even the highest caste; and would therefore be generally useful. These pupils are now receiving instruction, theoretical as well as practical, in Midwifery and sick nursing, and they have already made considerable and very creditable progress in their studies. After being not less than a year un-

der instruction, they will, should they succeed in passing the qualifying examination, be duly certificated as midwives and sick nurses and will be attached to the most important Hospitals at outstations and head quarters, with permission to attend native ladies at their own houses ;"

245. As regards the general health of the country as ascertainable from the several returns of the Medical Department, Dr. Ross observes as follows ;

"The general health of the country appears to have been good, and no epidemic seems to have fallen upon the people during the past year. A few cases of Cholera and small-box are entered in the returns both at head quarters and outstation hospitals, but they were sporadic, and not at all of an epidemic character. Fever was more prevalent in the jungle districts than usual, but not so much as to call for any exceptional measures further than the supply of simple fever medicines to the revenue authorities of the affected localities.

246. Heretofore, there was no separate accommodation provided for the treatment of insane patients, who are by no means uncommon on the West Coast, generally. The want was pressingly felt of late, and therefore the Sircar purchased, in the year under report, a pretty spacious Bungalow in the neighbourhood of the Civil Hospital at Trevandrum, to serve as a temporary lunatic asylum, for immediate purposes. The necessary adaptation was being made at the end of the year, and it is expected that the building will afford accommodation for about 50 patients.

247. Plans for the erection of a permanent lunatic asylum on a large scale and with an eye to future extension, are under consideration in the Chief Engineer's Department.

248. Dr. Ross thinks that the returns of the several hospitals are yet imperfect, and as such, may be consider-

ably improved for useful general conclusions. Such improvement will probably be carried out shortly.

249. The following remarks have been recorded by Dr. Ross in detail, in regard to the Trevandrum Hospitals.

" *The Civil Hospital.* The attendance at this Hospital has materially increased within the year under report. During the year 1043, there were treated in this Hospital, of in-patients, 415, and of out-patients, 3205, while during the year under report, the number of in-patients treated was 711, and of out-patients, 7,232. It is gratifying to observe that the increase has been steady and progressive, 262, in-patients and 2,942 out-patients having remained, or been admitted during the first half year; while 449 in-patients and 4,289 out-patients were admitted, and remained during the latter six months of the year under report.

" The increase in in-patients would have been more marked were it not that several had to be refused admission for want of accommodation.

" This fact affects the death rate, as, when the Hospital was full, only the more serious cases which applied were admitted, many of them moribund.

" In order to extend the accommodation to the probable requirements, plans are before the Sircar for the addition of a female Brahmin ward with 12 beds; a female Sudra ward with 12 beds; an operating room with ward attached, with 12 beds, and a store room, &c. The room at present used as an operting theatre is upstairs, and reached by a somewhat steep and narrow staircase; and being originally designed for a lecture room, a purpose to which it will revert, is badly, or rather unsuitably lighted for operating purposes.

" Clinical instruction in both Medicine and Surgery is carried on in the Civil Hospital, and all interesting cases are carefully and scientifically investigated and recorded, with already very useful educational and scientific results. The subordinates attached to this Hospital have already made considerable progress in the uses of the Miscroscope, Stethoscope, Clinical Thermometer, Chemical re-agents,

and other appliances aiding the accurate diagnosis of disease, although they have been little more than six months under systematic instruction.

"A Vythien, or native medical practitioner, has been attached to the Civil Hospital, for the purpose of supplying the various drugs used in native medicine, for experiment. The action of these in every way is most carefully watched and noted on various constitutions, and in various diseases; and those which appear on first experiment at all active or useful, are reserved for severe trial, and will eventually, if thought desirable, be reduced to proper and definite Pharmacopæia forms.

"Several indigenous drugs have already been most successfully put to the test, especially among the classes of Purgatives, Diaphoretics, Diuretics, Carminatives, and Demulcents. The reputed alteratives have however been found less satisfactory, while the properties of the reputed nervine stimulants and tonics, emenogogues, &c. have yet to be tried. It is hoped that the indigenous drugs will, after due investigation and experiment, to a considerable extent, supplant the imported drugs now in use.

"*Maternity Hospital.*—In this institution also, I have the pleasure of being enabled to report an increase in efficiency; 44, in and 15 out-cases having been treated in connection with it during the year under report, against 28 in and 23 out-patients treated during the preceding year. There is still however very ample room for development in this respect, and it is believed that during the ensuing year the advantages the institution holds out will be much more generally recognized and availed of. As it is, the patients are too often brought in when moribund.

"*The Charity Hospital.* On assuming charge of the Charity Hospital in November, I found it over-crowded with aged, blind, and idle people; by far the greater part of them without actual disease, fit subjects mostly for poor-house relief, but not for admittance into a Hospital intended for the reception and treatment of the sick. Some of these, I found had been inmates of the institution for six and seven years. The greater number of these were dismissed during the year under report, as work suitable to their capabilities presented

itself; and others, such as a few of the blind, are only retained, until the sanction of the Sircar is obtained to their securing relief at the Conjeeperrah or other charitable institutions. None are now admitted into the Hospital but the really sick. This has occasioned an apparent falling off in the admissions and daily average of patients treated in the Hospital, 407 patients having been treated in the year under report, against 437 in the preceding year. The actual efficiency of the Hospital has in reality been increasd, and the number of really sick treated in it is much augmented. The number of out-patients who sought relief during the year is considerably larger than in the former year; 1,178 having obtained relief in the year under report, against 862, the preceding year."

250. Dr. Ross goes on to state the work done in the Hospitals at the outstations; but the details are not likely to be of interest to the general reader.

251. The following is an abstract return showing the number of in and out-patients treated in each hospital.

Stations.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.			Remaining.
				Cured	Reliev-ed.	Died.	
Civil Hospital Trevandrum...	43	7,943	7,986	7,802	30	57	97
Do. Mavalikaray ...	87	6,078	6,165	6,060	18	13	74
Do. Cottyam ...	21	4,043	4,064	3,965	47	19	33
Do. Shertallay ...	29	3,334	3,363	3,296	15	6	46
Do. Quilon ...	9	3,270	3,279	3,194	28	12	45
Do. Allepey ...	74	2,546	2,620	2,493	36	16	75
Do. Nagercoil ...	30	1,938	1,968	1,924	12	7	25
Charity Hospital, Trevandrum	148	1,437	1,585	1,457	21	15	92
Civil Hospital, Shencottah ...	11	651	662	622	11	3	26
Huzzoor Cutcherry Establishment	10	580	590	576	6	"	8
Civil Hospital, Palpanabapuram	6	410	416	397	11	3	5
Palace Establishment ...	"	341	341	338	"	1	2
Civil Hospital, Peermade ...	"	309	309	268	28	3	10
Patients treated by Dr. Pulney Andy	"	175	175	175	"	"	"
Do. on the Cardamom Hills ...	"	143	143	67	76	"	"
Total	468	33,198	33,666	32,634	339	155	538

252. Several new hospital buildings have been, for some time, under construction; and it is hoped that many of them will be ready for occupation in the following year. Some of them are large and costly, and the people are sure to find them very acceptable.

253. Dr. Ross proposes to introduce the dry-earth conservancy system in connection with several of these establishments.

254. Most of the Medical subordinates appear to have performed their duties satisfactorily. Dr. Ross notices, with particular approbation, the zeal and intelligence manifested by Mr. Assistant Apothecary Sawyer, attached to the Civil Hospital; 1st Dresser Cundaswamy Pillay in charge of the Cottayam Hospital; 1st Dresser Swaminatha Pillay, in charge of the Mavalicurray Hospital ; and Narayena Row, in charge of the Shertallay Hospital.

255. *Jails.* The health of the prisoners in the Jails is reported to have been very satisfactory during the year.

256. Dr. Ross has furnished a detailed return of the diseases treated in the several Jails, but it need not be given here, being only of professional interest.

257 That officer comments in his report, at some length, on the dietary of the Jails. He advocates greater variety in the food and the gradual substitution of raggy for rice, as containing more nitrogenous matter. Various other suggestions are made, well worthy of consideration, though some of them may be difficult of adoption, owing to the natural resistance to be expected from the previous habits and customs of the convicts. And the improvements, suggested as they are on exclusively medical grounds, have also to be somewhat modified in reference to

the expediency of making Jail life not more comfortable than that which preceded it, consistently, of course, with the preservation of health among the congregated masses of the convict population.

258. *Vaccination Department.* In this Department there has been a falling off of 5,101 in the number of operations, as compared with those of the preceding year; 52,361 having been vaccinated in the year 1043, against 47,260 in the year under report.-

259. This decrease may, to some extent, be attributed to the fact that the Superintendent of Vaccination itinerated in the Districts for a shorter period than in the previous year. It may be also attributed to the circumstance that very large numbers were vaccinated in the previous years, so as to diminish the number of willing subjects. It is, however, clear that a large proportion of the population still remains unprotected against small pox, and every exertion must be used by the vaccinating staff to reach these classes.

260. The following table shows the different classes of the population, of both sexes, who have come under the operation during the year.

	1044		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Brahmins	548	210	758
Ksckettrics	,,	1	1
Malayalum Sudras...	6,599	2,677	9,276
Pandy do. ...	3,494	2,016	5,510
Other Castes	11,578	8,526	20,104
Mahommedans	1,633	297	1,930
Christians	6,495	3,186	9,681
Total...	30,347	16,913	47,260

261. The percentage of successful operations as compared with that of the preceding year, stands nearly unaltered, being nearly 96.

262. Dr. Ross writes as follows in regard to the paucity of females vaccinated.

" It will be seen, however, from this table that there is a backwardness on the part of the females of every caste, and more particularly among the Mahommedans, in submitting to the operation. As, although the sexes appear to be in pretty equal proportions, (and indeed there are no grounds for supposing that the female sex is not here, as in most other countries, in excess) less, usually, than half the number of females submit to Vaccination. What are the particular reasons for this, it is not easy to discover. Among Mahommedan women it doubtless rests in their abhorrence of being seen or touched by male strangers, but this cause should not obtain among the Christians, lower Castes, and Sudras. Enquiry will be made into this point; but it is worthy of serious consideration, whether considering the peculiar religious and social prejudices of a great

section of the community, it would not be advisable to train a few female Vaccinators, to carry the protective influence of Vaccination into the families of such of the community as are disinclined to submit the females to operation at the hands of men.

" So long as the females are not equally protected with the males, there will remain danger of contagion spreading, should small pox once break out. To secure immunity from the disease as an epidemic, the *whole* community, female as well as male, must be brought under the protective influence of Vaccination.

263. The desirableness of entertaining a few female Vaccinators will receive the consideration of the Sircar.

264. Attention will also be paid to extending the benefit of Vaccination to the tribes who inhabit the Hills which traverse the country.

265. During the year, the Vaccination Department was strengthened by the entertainment of 8 additional Vaccinators and in consequence of this and in reference to other reasons, Dr. Ross anticipates that more work will be done in the year following.

266. Dr. Ross remarks that Vaccinators Kathrabalen of the District of Erneel, and Siven Pillay, of the District of Carnagapully, have distinguished themselves as those who have performed the greatest number of operations. They deserve credit for their exertions.

267. Before closing the report on Medical Establishments a few general observations may be recorded.

268. The general health of the country in the year under report was good, as already noticed in Para 245. No epidemic afflicted the people. Their material prosperity is evidently increasing; and with it, the liability to disease, arising from privation, must decrease.

269. The working efficiency of the Medical Establishment is also advancing visibly, under the watchful, zealous and discriminating control exercised by the present Durbar Physician and Principal Medical Officer.

MILITARY.

270. Nothing of importance has to be recorded in regard to the Nair Brigade which continues to perform its usual duties.

THE MUSEUM AND PUBLIC GARDEN.

271. The following is a statement of the number of visitors to the Museum.

Adults.		Total.	Children.		Total.	Grand Total.
Men	Women		Boys	Girls		
24,911	5,597	30,508	5,230	1,671	6,901	37,409

272. A lot of Maltese Jewellery in gold and silver, which Major Michael, the late Commissioner for Madras to the Paris Exhibition was kind enough to purchase for the Sircar in Europe was added to the Museum, and so also a large collection of Indian fruits in Ivory contributed by the Sircar to the Paris Exhibition and returned thence.

273. The Public gardens receive particular attention from Major Drury who has the honorary supervision of the Establishment.

274. Several gentlemen have kindly contributed seeds to the garden, among whom were the late Mr. Newill, the Superintendent of the Agri-horticultural Society's gardens at Madras, His Highness the First Prince, Dr. Fry, Mr. Mead, Major Lennox, and Major A. Drury.

275. In the Zoological Department, the Sircar is indebted to the present Resident, Mr. Ballard, for 4 black Swans, and to the Assistant Resident Captain W. Hay, for a fine "Black Buck"

276. Two small Aquaria were procured by the Sircar from Madras; and Major Drury writes that "their piscatorial inhabitants afford some interest to visitors."

277. A cast iron fountain was procured from Europe and was in course of erection when the year closed.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Engineer's Department.

278. In the year under review, the Sircar's Chief Engineer, Mr. Barton, who had gone to Europe on sick leave, returned and resumed charge of the D. P.W.

279. This Officer's report for the year, begins with a brief review of the past expenditure, which is stated to be as follows.

English year.	Malabar year.	Amount in Rupees.
1863–64	1039	2,00,000
1864–65	1040	4,00,000
1865–66	1041	4,25,000
1866–67	1042	4,25,000
1867–68	1043	3,50,000
1868–69	1044 (year under review)	4,50,000

280. Mr. Barton shews that the Department of which he is the head, fully laid out the funds allotted to it in these years, with but one exception, and is preparing to answer more extensive requirements.

281. The following statement shows the Receipts and Disbursements of the Department, for the year (1044.)

Dr.	Rs.	Ch	C.	Rs.	Ch	C.
To Balance, as per last year's Acct.-Cash......	7,640	7	8			
„ Advance Outstanding...	89,889	4	13			
„ Stock	1,27,969	7	7	2,25,498	19	12
„ Drafts cashed during the year...				4,60,014	5	1
„ Miscellaneous Receipts...	4,346	23	2			
„ Unclaimed Wages	3,759	20	4			
„ Deposits &c.	7,327	15	12	15,434	3	2
Total Rupees...				7,00,946	27	15

Cr.	Rs.	Ch	C.	Rs.	Ch	C.
By Works, as per Progress Reports...	3,66,619	16	3			
„ Establishments	44,317	1	4			
„ Sundries	10,677	13	11	4,21,614	3	2
„ Cash in hand	11,950	10	1			
„ Stock	1,19,076	12	10			
„ Unadjusted Advances ...	1,39,915	24	12			
„ Plant	8,390	5	6	2,79,332	24	13
Total Rupees...				7,00,946	27	15

282. The following statement exhibits the details of Expenditure.

"Communications.—Vide Map annexed.

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
"*Roads.*				
Repairs—		34,913		
Repairing Aramboly main road between 43d & 52d miles		11,776		
New Works—				
Construction of Peermade Ghât road.	15,488			
Do. road from Erneel to Shorlacode ...	15,618			
Do. do. to Colachel Salt pans..	805			
Do. do. from the Rajakamungalum Salt pans to the sea beach	296			
Do. of Nedoovengaud road ...	2,718			
Do. of do. from Cantonment to Cunnoomoolay...	3,084			
Do. of do. round new Public Offices...	901			
Do. of do. on left bank of Alleppey Canal	384	39,294		
Alterations & Improvements				
Gravelling Powar town roads ...	139			
Raising road near Vettimoorcha Fort Gate	300			
Road from brickfield to new Public Offices	250			
Construction of a road from Shastamongalom to the dam near Chittatincurray	219	908		
Sundry Minor Works		292		
Putting up boundary marks to Chunganachery road		829	88,012	
II. "*Bridges & Drains.*				
Coolithoray Iron Girder bridge ...	18,078			
Moondakayem Do. do. ...	2,688			
Iron Girder Bridge at old landing place	3,719			
Iron Girder Bridges—A. V. M. Canal	13,260			
2 Do. Parōor Canal	100			
1 Do. Puttum River	2,139			
1 Do. Oolloor do.	1,237	41,221		
Repairs ...		5,798		
Improvements ...		6,481	53,500	
III. "*Canals.*				
Repairs—		8,108		
Deepening Quilon Canal		4,626		
Construction of Allengy Calingulah.. A. V. M. Canal	7,337			
Extension of A. V. M. Canal from Powar to Kurrachel	710	8,047	20,781	
Carried over				1,62,293

Brought forward Rupees				1,62,293
" *Civil Buildings,*				
I. " *New Public Offices*			56,593	
II. " *Hospitals.*				
District Hospital, Alleppey	7,361			
Do. Kotar ...	3,873			
Do. Quilon ...	2,938			
Do. Parachalay ...	4,309			
Do. Mavelikurray ...	2,271			
Alterations to Do. Cottayam ...	907	21,659		
Additions to Hospitals		2,059		
Repairs to Do.		12	23,730	
III. " *Schools.*				
English School at Kotar		1,752		
Repairs to Schools		275	2,027	
IV. " *Court Houses.*				
Tahsildar's Cutcherry & Moonsiff Court under one roof at Arepaud...		2,165		
Repairs to Court Houses		971	3,136	
V. " *Residences.*				
Bungalow for Mr. Professor Ross ...	2,923			
Do. for Mr. Harvey	3,060			
Do. for Lady Superintendent, Girls' School, Cantonment...	3,890			
Do. for the Young Princes, on the 'Isle of roads' ...	1,576			
Alterations to Residency, and to its sub-buildings at Trevandrum ...	4,730			
Improvements to Assistant Resident, Capt. W. Hay's Bungalow ...	795			
Bungalow for Assistant Engineer, Nagercoil	525	17,499		
Travellers' Bungalow at Arambolv...	992			
Do. at Nagercoil...	973			
Do. at Caroomady..	91	2,056		
British Post Office, Alleppey ...		2,257		
Alterations to Residences		2,941		
Repairs to Do.		2,304	27,057	1,12,543
" *Irrigation Channels & Works.*				
Alterations		493		
Repairs		5,303		
New Works of a minor character ...		3.065		8,861
" *Military Buildings.*				
New Gun Shed		8,730		
Alterations to Military Buildings ...		84		
Repairs to Do. ...		1,678		10,492
Carried over				2,9418,9

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward			2,94,789
Miscellaneous—Public Improvements, &c.			
Decorations	5,889		
Anjelly troughs for Salt Godowns—Rajakamungalum	1,940		
Entrance to Vettymoorcha Fort Gate...	2,427		
Coping Eastern Fort wall	2,429		
Masonry wall on the sides of the main road, Trevandrum	676		
Chief Engineer's Office Compound Wall & Gate, at its northern end ...	2,968		
Masonry wall, south of Vettimooricha Fort Gate, and Guard room adjoining the same	564		
Tiger Cage in Public Gardens ...	272		
Glass house for Photographs at Tycaud	108		
Fence wall and entrance gate to new Civil Hospital	368		
Gate and railing in front of lodge of the Matron of the Maternity Hospital	463		
Railing Sirkar Bungalow bought from Dr. H. M. Ross	374		
Railing Travellers' Bungalow, and erecting a Masonry wall in front of Roman Catholic Church at Trevandrum	650		
Putting up crane at Chakay	206		
Flight of steps, Powar landing place ...	491		
Fencing Valiathoray road	439		
Repairing Pipes and Cistern, Public Gardens	230		
Laterite wall, repairing well, &c. to Mr. J. Ross' compound	561		
New stores for Chief Engineer's Office..	2,941		
Charges incurred on account of transmission of stores	16,061		
Lighting roads	303		
Do. Canals	397		
Contingencies	5,082		
		45,839	
Other Improvements		10,199	
Alterations		2,646	
Repairs		1,036	
			59,720
Survey and Tracing roads			12,711
Grand Total.....			3,66,620

283. The Abstract of these statements therefore will be this.

	Rs.	Rs.
Original Works.		
Communications	97,072	
Civil Buildings	108,981	
Military Buildings	8,814	
Irrigation Channels	3,558	
Miscellaneous—Public Improvements &c.	71,395	2,89,820
Repairs.		
Communications	65,221	
Civil Buildings	3,562	
Military Buildings	1,678	
Irrigation Channels	5,303	
Miscellaneous—Public Improvements &c.	1,036	76,800
Establishment		44,317
Sundries		10,678
Tools and Plant		8,390
Stock		119,076
Advances		1,39,916
Cash Balance		11,950
Total......		700,947

284. The Chief Engineer describes the work of the year in detail, in the following paragraphs of his report.

" Taking the works in the order of the above list we come to

" Communications.

" *Roads.*

" All existing roads in Travancore have been kept in thorough good order. The total length of these completed roads now amounts to 266 miles, and the expenditure in repairs during the year has been Rupees 34,913. The roads are cartable, and with one or two exceptions are bridged throughout their lengths.

" *On the road into the Tinnevelly country through the Aramboli Pass,* an extraordinary expenditure of Rs. 11,776 was incurred, for widening and repairing the heavy embankments.

" *The Peermade Ghat Works* (suspended during my absence) have been resumed, and an expenditure of Rupees 15,488 incurred thereon. This sum is extremely small, but it is not easy after dismantling an establishment, to reorganize it and get to work again, and more particularly so when the district is denuded of labor, and labor from a distance has to be tempted back. The roadway has, however, been advanced in full width to a point 40 miles from Cotyam, and I am very sanguine of being able to open the Ghat for through cart traffic to Peermade, early in January next.

" The following entirely new roads have been initiated during the year.

" From *Erneel to Maycode and Shorlacode*—14 miles—Estimate Rs. 27,000. A most useful work for opening up the country alone; but intended also to accommodate the Coffee plantations on the Asamboo range of hills, placing them in direct communication with the port of Colachel, and the whole country passed through, with the main Southern road, and with the salt depots on the coast. Very good progress has been made on the work, and although one or two masonry works remain to be completed, it is now passable for carts.

" *From Colachel, to the salt pans*—1¼ mile—Estimate Rupees 1,273—work completed.

" *From Rajakamungalom salt pans to the beach*—Estimate Rupees 1,070—work completed.

" *From Trevandrum to Nedoovengad*—10 miles—Estimated cost, Rupees 20,174—commenced in the month of April. *Present state.* Earth work and masonry well in hand, and every prospect of its being cartable right through, in a couple of months.

" *Construction of a new road from Trevandrum to Cunnoomoolay,* and the erection of a bridge of 3-20 feet span length. Estimate 7,440 Rs; earthwork and masonry finished—dressing surface and banks only required, to complete the work effectually.

" *Roads round the New Public Offices*—Estimate Rs. 686—work finished.

"*From Quilon to Koondurray*, 8 miles—Estimate Rs. 7,000. The work consisted chiefly in a restoration of the old road, and the effecting of certain improvements in deviations —work nearly completed—road cartable.

"*Roads in Alleppey*—2½ miles—sanctioned estimate Rupees 4,472—1½ mile completed.

"In addition to these works, 16 new culverts and drains have been constructed, at various places in the districts, to improve the communications.

"An expenditure of 829 Rupees has also been incurred, in fixing permanent boundary marks, to prevent encroachment on the public roads.

"*Trevandrum roads.*

"The various improvements on the public roads in Trevandrum, deserve to be noticed.

"At the expenditure of three or four thousand Rupees, the roads have been widened; dilapidated walls rebuilt; unsightly and dangerous corners eased off, and the main road, for two miles, supplied with iron lamp posts and lamps. There was a terrible outcry from the owners of property whose ground was taken up for these improvements: they were however liberally dealt with by the Sircar, who paid for the ground and for the work of alterations; and although considerable personal inconvemence was felt by many at the time, all now admit that these improvements have materially improved both the appearance of the roads, and the actual value of the property along its sides.

"I would recall to mind the tattered appearance which Trevandrum presented a few years since, in its roads and its public buildings. No extravagant outlay has been incurred, but the liberal allotment of funds for such improvements, was I think, all will admit needful and judicious.

"*Projected new roads,*

"The Department has been busy and well occupied in this branch of its duties. I append a sketch map for reference. The

continuous red lines show roads in Travancore now opened to cart traffic; the dotted lines those either, in progress or which have been surveyed and traced. I would mention that our roads in Travancore are not merely cleared survey lines, such as may be adopted in a plain open country; but they run usually through a very undulating country covered with jungle, water courses and rough ground; require much labor and judgment in selection, and are often very difficult in construction.

" The Trevandrum and Nedoovengaud road already alluded to, was surveyed, traced out and put in hand during the year. The Erneel and Shorlacode road was retraced and commenced; the old lines, staked out by me, two years ago, having become obliterated. The Quilon and Koondurray road was similarly dealt with.

From Coolithoray to Tengapatnam	8 miles.
From Coolithoray to Colachel	12½ miles.
From Autoor to Maycode	6 miles.
From Shorlacode to Poodapondy	8 miles.
From the Southern terminus of the Victoria canal, to the Rajakamungalom salt pans	6 miles.
From Kurrachal, the Northern terminus of the Southern canal, to Valunaporam on the Trevandrum road.	12 miles.
From Nedoovengaud to Bavanapoorem the line has only been surveyed.	13 miles.
From Peermade to Goodaloor	22 miles.

The preliminary survey of this line, has been made in the year under report; and about 10 miles of the line traced and cut out to 5 feet in width. Severe sickness then broke out in the surveyor's camp, and the work had to be abandoned. It will be proceeded with as soon as the Establishment has completed its present duties elsewhere.

" A total of 87½ miles of road has thus been regularly surveyed and traced out during the year; the estimates are in course of preparation, and actual work can be, and will be commenced as soon as formal sanction is obtained.

" I now come to the important project of connecting the central districts of Travancore with the Tinnevelly country. This project has been a long time under consideration. The original idea was, to take the road from Quilon through Kotaracurray, Patnapooram, Mambalatoray, and thence, through the Arienkavoo Pass, to Shencottah, the frontier town of Travancore : but after a most careful examination of the country, I determined to try a more direct line, which, starting from Kotaracurray, would pass through Poonalur, Ootacal, thence to the Arienkavoo pass through a magnificent but difficult gorge, formed by the Arienkavoo river in its course from the high to the low country. This new line promised the following advantages. A saving in length of some six or seven miles between the fixed termini, and the avoidance of a ghât of some 500 feet high, which exists by the old pass between Arienkavoo and Mambala toray.

" The preliminiary explorations and subsequent surveys and trace lines, were no light or ordinary undertaking, but that only rendered the satisfaction more complete, when they resulted in our securing an extraordinarily good line, and one, by which a first class road can be constructed, and at a reasonable outlay.

" From Quilon, there will be occasional gentle undulations in the road as far as Poonalur, thence one almost steady and continuous ascent to the summit of the Arienkavoo Pass, whence the descent to the Tennevelly country, is effected by a regular ghat with a gradient of 1 in. 25. The present state of this work is as follows ;-

Quilon to Koondurray open to cart trafic.	9 miles.
Koondurray to Konicode traced and cut to 6 feet in width and now being opened to 18 feet.	13 miles.
Konicode to Poonalur trace being now cut out.	6 miles.
Poonalur to Under Pachy tracing not quite complete.	6 miles.
From Under Pachy to the gorge trace cut to full 6 ft. in width.	10 miles.

For one mile in the gorge miners are now hard at work opening the trace through the rock.	
Thence to Ariencavoo trace cut to 6 ft. in width.	6 miles.
The Ghat below Arienkavoo. generally to 8 ft. in width.	4 *miles.*
Total distance,	55 miles.

The approximate estimate for this work is Rupees 1,48,000.

" By adopting this new route, another important line has been introduced, namely, one which shall go direct from Arienkavoo via Colatoorpolay, to Nedoovengad, to which latter place from Trevandrum the road is now under construction.

" Again from Poonalur, which may be called the foot of the new Arienkavoo pass, a branch road is proposed to be carried to Putnapooram, and thence to Kayencolum, and to Poonalur.

" A glance at the map will show the development of this system of roads—and how completely it meets the design of inter-communication between the Provinces east and west of the chain of Ghâts which divided them. The Arienkavoo pass, 1,200 ft. in elevation, is the lowest of any existing pass for 100 miles north or south.

" I conclude these remarks upon our roads in Travancore, by " mentioning that, 5 years ago, the only made or cartable road which existed in the Province was that from Trevandrum direct to Aramboly; and that, at certain seasons was next to impractiacble.

" *Coolithoray Bridge.*

" 11-60 ft. span—Estimate 1,26,739—

Foundation stone laid in 1866,

reported by me in 1866-67 as well in hand and making good progress, I found still incomplete on my return; the erection of one of the piers in the main bed had been absolutely abandoned, because there was a diffiiculty in getting the wells down ; the contract entered into for Iron Girders had not been taken up, and there really seemed a good prospect of the bridge never being completed. However, I am happy to say, the masonry work including that obstinate pier is now nearly finished, the girders are on the way out, the planked

road-way is being prepared, and completion will not be much longer delayed. I have no hesitation in stating that, on this bridge may be seen some granite stone work, such as is rarely met with in India; and supervisor McNab, now in charge of the southern whole range, deserves great praise for the care he has devoted to this work.

" *Iron Girder bridge and landing place at Trevandrum.*

Estimate cost 12,771.-The design for this work was prepared previous to my departure, the work of demolishing the old bridge was completed when I returned, there has been great difficulty since in getting down the outer wells, which fall just in the line of the old foundation, work is now fairly started, and I hope no further delay in the work will occur.

" *Iron Girder bridges across the Victoria or Southern Canal.*

" Three of these, each of 70 ft. waterway, have been completed in the year under review.

" Two others of similar size commenced over the Paroor canal.

" Two similar bridges, of 40 ft. span, have been erected on the Ooloor road in lieu of old and dangerous wooden structures.

" The designs and Estimates for several others required in the Quilon Division, are in course of preparation.

" *Navigable Canals.*

" With the exception of the Alleppey canal, concerning which much discussion has been entered into, with a view to permanent improvement being effected, the main lines of canal communication have been fairly maintained. The cost in these repairs has been Rupees 8,108.

" On the deepening of the Quilon canal, Rupees 4,626 have been spent, and various sums in other localities. We labor under great disadvantage in the conservancy of canals in Travancore. Their course lies for the most part through Districts of literally drift sand; the action of a heavy shower of rain, men or beasts trespassing on the high banks, winds, or even the passage of a boat at speed is, to bring into the canal large deposits of sand. The only effectual remedy against this silting process would be, to sheet pile and

fence the banks of the canal through their entire length, which could only be effected at an enormous outlay, or to employ steam dredgers, which might be kept steadily at work. The latter plan is the one which I have recommended for sanction.

" *The Victoria Canal.*

" I find by my report for $\frac{1041}{65\text{-}66}$ that this work was completed in 1866, with the exception of one aqueduct, by which the stream of the Allenjee Nullah was to be passed over the canal.

" The Acting Engineer thought fit not to carry out this plan of an acqueduct, and constructed a huge calingulah 70 ft. in width.—A great and serious mistake, which cannot now be remedied, has been made: the experiment has been unpleasantly costly.

" *New Canals.*

" The extention of the southern canal to Kurrachel, for which plans and estemates were submitted in 66-67 was only put in hand in July last; but good progress is being made, in both earth work and blasting. It has, however, been decided that, this work shall be suspended for a time, until the more important one of the Vurkullay is fairly started.

" *The Vurkullay Canal.*

" Estimated cost 4¾ lacs. Time of completion 3 years.

" This scheme was projected nearly 4o years ago, and since at frequent intervals was reported upon, and proposed to be undertaken.

" The final report and estimate formed an appendix to my Public works report for the year $\frac{1041}{65\text{-}66}$. It has received unusual criticism, but has at last received the approval and sanction of His Highness' Government; the land required is being assumed under the rules of the State, and arrangements for the actual commencement of the work during the current Month* have been made. The scheme is, to complete the line of water communication which, (with the exception of this single barrier) exists from Trevandrum northward to the ports of Alleppey and Cochin, and the whole of the Northern Districts of Travancore and the Railway station near Beypoor, a distance of 228 miles.

* D. 18th December, 1869.

" *Civil Buildings.*

" *The New Public Offices in Trevandrum* Commenced in December, 1865 at an estimated cost of 1,70,000 Rupees, and completion promised in 2 years.

" In my report for 65-66, I recorded the completion aud opening of the central hall 70×40, and 38 ft. high as a Durbar room, and that the walls of the main building all round, were up to ground floor level. In April 1867 when I proceeded on leave they were up to first floor level, and the greater part of the floor joists in position, and labour and materials were at hand for rapid completion. The work appears then to have been virtually abandoned, for the walls were barely completed, and only a tenmporary roof was erected when I returned; the roof had to be removed, and amidst great difficulties of recollecting materials, which had been appropriated to other works, we set to work to finish the building, and finally gave it over for occupation on 8th July last.

" *Hospitals,*

at Alleppey, Kotar, Quilon, Parachallay and Mavalikary, have all been taken in hand, and are more or less advanced. All will be completed in a month or two. They are constructed on a standard plan, the estimates varying between 6,000 and 8,000 Rupees each. A Matron's lodge, and a Lying-inHospital, have also been completed at Trevandrum.

" Similar Hospitals have been sanctioned at Sharetallay, Alwaye, and Moovatoopolay, work is only postponed till the establishment is free to undertake it.

" Alterations and additions to the Charity Hospital at Trevandrum, and the conversion of a private building at Cottyam into a Hospital, have been completed at an outlay of Rs. 2,344.

" The plans and Estimates amounting to Rupees 27,300, for extension of accomodation, and the provision of extra female and special wards, and out-houses to the Civil Hospital at Trevandrum, have been submitted, and will probably be sanctioned shortly.

" *Schools.*

" A building to accommodate 100 boys has been commenced at Kotaur, on a sanctioned estimate of Rupees, 5,663 —Amount spent, 1,752.

" Sanction for a similar building at Nedoovengad, has also been received.

" *Court Houses.*

" At Aripaud, a building, for the accomodation of the Moonsiff's Court, and Tahsildar's Cutcherry, has been commenced at an estimated cost of Rupees 6,267. Rupees 2,165 spent thereon.

" Similar buildings at Ambalapoolay, Nedoovengad, and Neyatinkaray, have been sanctioned.

"*Residences.*

for Messrs. Ross, and Harvey of the Educational Department, and the Lady Superintendent of the Female School have been nearly completed at an outlay during the year, of Rs. 9,873.

" A small Bungalow, for the young Princes, has also been commenced at an estimated cost of Rnpees 4,402.

" A Traveller's Bungalow, at Aramboly, has been nearly completed, at an out-lay of Rupees 992.

" A Post Office, at Alleppey, built at the cost of the British Government, at an out-lay of Rupees 2,257, has been completed.

" *Irrigation channels and Works.*

" Among these might very fairly be classed the new Shorlacode road, for one half its length has been designedly formed on the channel bank ; the channel having been deepened and straightened, and this masonry work thoroughly repaired and strengthened ; the same plan is proposed to be adopted in constructing the new road from Shorlacode to Poodapandy.

" On the maintenance, repairs, renewals and construction of minor new works on Irregation canals and tanks, the sum of Rs. 8,861 has been expended."

285. Under the head of Military Buildings, a solid and to some extent ornamental, structure, destined as the Brigade Hospital and situated in a very prominent locality in the Cantonment, is fast approaching completion. When completed, with outhouses &c. it will have cost about 20,000 Rupees, of which 8,730 Rs. were spent in the year.

286. On the whole, progress is visible in many parts of the country. The appearance of the Capital (Trevandrum) has undergone so great an alteration that it has been very striking to those who have visited it after an interval of some years. Good and useful roads have been opened in all directions, consigning Palankeens to desuetude, and bringing spring carriages into use instead. New buildings have sprung up, the most attractive of which is the range of Public Offices, which have been recently occupied. When the system of roads designed for Central Travancore shall have been developed, Trevandrum will come to be well connected with all that part of the rich British Province of Tinnevelly which lies near Courttalam. There is no doubt that the Chief Engineer's lines of road are very happily selected. As, he himself points out, the task of tracing roads in an undulating country like this, is not an easy one. But no one who has gone over the line to Nedoovengaud, for instance, can fail to appreciate highly the skill which has ensured such eminent success in so diversified a region. Such skill has a wider field in the system of roads being developed between Quilon and Shencottah. The great work of the Wurkallay Junction canal has been sanctioned by the Sirkar. The rocky barrier now to be pierced has long defied the mechanical and pecuniary resources of the State, but the time has come when it must give way. When this Junction canal is finished, water communication between

Trevandrum, Alleppey, Cochin, and even the Tirroor station of the Railway, will be continuons and uninterrupted throughout. This is not all. It would be no exaggeration to state, that what with more roads, canals, bridges, schools, hospitals, cutcherries &c. &c. which are required, the D. P. W. has a long course chalked out for it in prospect. The works more immediately in contemplation are, alone estimated, roughly, to cost 25,00,000 Rupees and in reference to this, the Engineer has been authorized to enlarge his executive agency.

Maramut Department.

287. It may be desirable to repeat here that this Department generally undertakes the work of repairing Palaces and Pagodas, making Village roads, constructing small bridges, and a great variety of work not requiring scientific direction. One of its most important duties is, to repair irrigation tanks and Channels.

288. The following Statement shows the works and expenditure in this Department.

Works.	Expenditure in 1044.
...	Rupees.
Repairs to H. H. the Maha Rajah's Palace	5,319
Do. „ H. H. the Elliah Rajah's Do.	1,982
Do. „ Sreepathum (Rannee's) Do.	1,950
Do. „ H. H. the 1st Prince's Do.	1,479
Minor Repairs	4,480
Annual thatching of Public Buildings	18,511
Repairs to salt Godowns	3,304
Repairs to the Huzzoor Cutcherry, Court Houses, Taluq Cutcherries, &c.	12,210
Do. to the Trevandrum Residency &c	2,972
Do. to the Quilon Do. „	340
Do. of Bungalows occupied by European Officers	7,433
Digging and repairing Irrigation Tanks and Channels	50,207
Reconstruction and repairs of Pagodas	10,155
Do. Do. of Oottoopoorahs	2,934
Repair of Copper & Brass utensils	8,300
Do. of Boats and Jungars	1,061
Construction and repair of wooden bridges, and repairs of Village road &c	12,592
	1,45,229
Cost of Establishment	14,754
Total Rupees	1,59,983

289. Before concluding it may be encouraging to glance over the following list of the principal works (mostly completed, while some are still in progress) which have been undertaken during the last 12 years.

Description of Works.	Amount.	
	Rupees.	Rupees.
Peermade Road	1,44,800	
Southern Road	98,800	
Trevandrum Roads	58,200	
Road from Cottayam to Moondakayem	29,400	
Chunganacherry Road works	28,400	
Road from Nagercoil towards Ashamboo	19,800	
Arrienaud Road works	17,400	
Road from Erniel to Shoorlacode	15,600	
Road from Colachel to Nagercoil	11,100	
Road from Thodoovetty to Theruvettaur	9,300	
Road from Nagercoil to Cape Comorin	8,800	
Road from Valaramapurom to Poowar	6,400	
Road from Erniel to Rajakamungalom	5,100	
Road from Cottar to Rajakamungalom	4,900	
The Nadayara road works	3,700	
Bridle paths on the Ashamboo Hills	3,600	
Road from Cottar to the Ashamboo road	3,400	
Roads at Parachalay, Neyoor and Nagercoil	3,000	
Road from the Cape Comorin road to Thamaracolum salt pans	2,500	
Quilon road works	2,100	
Road from Valaramapoorum to Velingem	1,400	
Road from Moolamode to Thicunancode	1,200	
Roads round the Rajakamungalom salt pans	1,200	
Road from Erneial through Neyoor, to join the southern road	1,200	
Road from Rajakamungalom salt pans to the beach	1,400	
		4,82,700
Canals.		
Cutting the A. V. M. Canal	5,88,700	
Cutting and deepening the Alleppey Canal	14,500	
Deepening the Parvathy New Canal	3,800	
Straightening the Nadayara Canal	3,100	
Closing breaches in, and deepening the Quilon Canal	5,200	
		6,15,300
Tramway.		
Construction, and subsequent maintenance of the Alleppey Tramway	37,800	
		37,800
Bridges.		
Coolithoray Bridge (in progress)	71,800	
Iron Girder Bridges over the A. V. M. Canal	36,900	
Moondakayem Bridge works	15,500	

	Rs.	
Construction of Calingulahs on the A. V. M. Canal...	11,600	
Do. of an Iron Girder Bridge over the Killiar-river ...	6,500	
Do. Bridge over the Alleppey Canals ...	5,900	
Do. Iron Girder Bridge over the Chavaray Canal.	5,000	
Construction of an Iron Girder Bridge at the old landing Place (in Progress)...	6,300	
Do. Do. Over the Oolloor Canal ...	1,200	
Do. Do. at Alleppey ...	2,400	
Do. Do. at Puttum ...	2,100	
Do. a Bridge over the Maravathoor stream...	1,400	
Do. Bridge on the Purasoovaikal stream ...	1,400	
Do. a Bridge at Pangomparay ...	1,400	
Do. Bridge on the Pullechel stream ...	1,100	
Do. Bridge on the Vullyar river, on the road between Colachel and Nagercoil ...	4,300	
Do. a Bridge and Calingulah on the Neyattencurray road ...	1,000	
Do. an Iron Girder Bridge over Killyar, on the Poojapooray road ...	4,000	
		1,79,800
Irrigation Works.		
Tanks.		
Deepening the Tank at Parakay ...	3.000	
Deepening and cutting the Soochindrum Tank ...	2,300	
Constructing Calingulah to the Poothary Tank ...	2,000	
Excavating the Tharoor Tank ...	1,400	
Sinking a well in the Public Gardens ...	1,400	
Thathiyar Tank works ...	1,100	
Excavating Nacheyar Tank ...	1,000	
Do. Vadachary Tank ...	1,000	
Do. Cottathan Tank ...	1,000	
Strengthening the banks and constructing Calingulahs to Parakay Tank ...	1,000	
Excavating Poothary Tank ...	1,000	
Irrigation works in Thovaly, Agusteeswarom, Erniel, Culcoolum, and Shenkottah ...	1,54,500	
Repairing the Shenthata and Sreeveeragum Tanks ...	4,100	
Deepening the Neyattencurray Tanks ...	2,000	
Works to Tanks &c., the cost of each which is below Rupees 1000 ...	22,300	1,99,100
Channels.		
Clearing the Irrigation Channels at Nanjeenaud ...	18,400	
Works in connection with Rajakamungalom salt pans.	4,600	
Clearing the Channel, watering the Pathmatheertham Tank ...	1,800	
Constructing a dam on the Killiar, to water the Iran.Moottum fields ...	2,500	

	Rs.	
A feeding Channel to the Thamaracolum salt pans ...	1,400	
An Irrigating Channel to the Parakay tank	1,100	
		29,800
Closing breaches.		
Closing breaches at Culladay	9,200	
Closing breaches to the Verapulay channel and constructing a Calingulah	3,500	
Closing breaches in the districts of Thovalay and Augasteeswaram	3,200	
		15,900
Buildings.		
Construction of the New Public Offices, with an Iron railing	2,42,000	
Do. New Civil Hospital	19,000	
District Hospital at Alleppey (in progress)	13,700	
Do. Do. „ Nagercoil (Do.)	7,900	
Do. Do. „ Quilon (Do.)	6,300	
Do. Do. „ Parachalay (Do.)	6,200	
Lying-in-Hospital Trevandrum	4,500	
District Hospital at Mavalikaray (in progress) ...	3,400	
Out Houses to the Charity Hospital	2,500	
Walling and providing Gates to the Charity Hospital.	1,600	
Latrine in Do. Do.	1,400	
Hospital in the Jail at Trevandrum	1,100	
Travellers' Bungalow at Nagercoil	3,500	
Do. Do. Changanacherry	2,800	
Do. Do. Carmady	2,600	
Do. Do. at Moondakayem	2,300	
Do. Do. at Valoor	2,200	
Converting the Police Cutcherry at Alleppey into a Travellers' Bungalow	2,100	
Railing in the Western side of the Travellers' Bungalow, and walling the frontage of the Roman Catholic Church	2,300	
Construction of Nadayara and Sherneercadavoo Travellers' Bungalows	1,200	
Out-houses for the Nagercoil Do. Bungalow	1,400	
Travellers' Bungalow at Aramboly	2,400	
English School at Alleppey	3,200	
Do. Preparatory school at Trevandrum	2,200	
English school at Cottar (in progress)	3,300	
Palace for H. H. the 1st Prince	54,100	
Reconstruction of the Valiacoikal buildings	14,700	
A terraced Portico, Gate, &c. to the Rungaveelasum Palace	10,300	
Shungamoogam Palace	1,500	
Works connected with the Attengal Palace	1,400	
A Palace at Attingel for His Highness the Ellia Rajah	1,300	
Alterations to the Trevandrum Residency	15,900	

	Rs.	
Converting the Trevandrum Residency tent room into a Treasury	1,100	
Constructing a gate and wall at the Residency ...	1,200	
Alterations to the Assistant Resident's Bungalow at Trevandrum	2,700	
Construction of a Bungalow for Mr. Harvey (in progress)	3,900	
Do. Do. for the Principal of the High School	8,900	
Do. Do. for the Lady Superintendent...	3,900	
Peermade Residency Works	3,900	
The Lodge for the Matron of the Lying-in-Hospital...	3,800	
Construction of a sanitarium at Athermullay (since distroyed by fire)	3,700	
Do. of a Portico, and railing the Western side of the Durbar Physician's Bungalow	2,300	
Lodge for the Head gardener, Public gardens ...	2,100	
Bungalow on the northern side of the Vurkullay Hill.	1,500	
Construction of a masonry wall and gateway in front of Engineer's Office...	4,100	
Construction of a store room in the Engineer's Office at Trevandrum	2,900	
Do. of a shed for the steam Engine at Trevandrum	2,600	
Do. Godowns to the Engineer's Bungalow ...	2,000	
Do. of a Bungalow at Nagercoil for the Assistant Engineer	1,800	
Tiling the Engineer's Office	1,200	
Construction of a new Brigade Hospital	13,200	
Do. of the Court House at Alleppey	3,500	
Do. of a Jail at Alleppey	2,200	
Do. of a Tannah at Tycaud	1,800	
Granite drain in the Trevandrum Jail	1,000	
Granite works to the tank in the Fort	1,500	
Pepper Bankshall, at Alleppy	5,200	
Ceiling the Tobacco Bankshall, at Do.	2,100	
Store house on the Cardamom Hills	4,600	
Salt Godowns, at Alleppey	15,100	
Do. at Rajakamungalom	6,100	
Three Do. at Valiathoray	1,700	
Salt godowns at Poracaud and Thotapully	1,600	
Railings and gateways to the Public gardens ...	3,900	
A house for Wild Beasts in Do.	3,100	
Eastern Fort gate works	19,400	
Works to the Votty Moorchy Fort gate and Coping the wall on the northern side	5,000	
Construction of a Light House, at Alleppey	48,700	
Do. of a Chatrom at Coolithoray	4,500	
Do. of a Ootoopoorah, at Quilon.	1,200	
Do. of Do. at Arienaavoo	1,200	
		6,40,500

	Rs.	
Pagodas.		
Ettmanoor Pagoda work	7,200	
Cundyoor Do.	4,600	
Aripaud Do.	4,600	
Cullercode Do.	3,400	
Works to the Mullen Thumpooran Pagoda, at Nedoovengaud	3,000	
Thiruvapur Pagoda	2,400	
Chentheetta Pagoda	2,300	
Works, connected with the Vycome Pagoda	2,100	
		29,600
Flagstaff.		
Flagstaff in front of His Highness' Palace at Trevandrum	4,800	
Do. in the Residency at Do.	3,400	
Do. Do. at Quilon	3,000	
		11,200
		22,41,700

290. Works below 1000 Rs. in value, repairs of various kinds to buildings, roads, &c. are mostly excluded from the above list.

FINANCIAL.

291. The following statement shows the Receipts and Disbursements for the year 1044, as compared with those of the year preceding.

Comparative Statement of the Revenue collection and

		1043.	1044.
1	Land Revenue	16,69,316	16,88,580
2	Miscellaneous Do.	9,95,769	5,12,955
3	Judicial fees &c.	——	1,51,475
4	Customs	341,694	3,96,792
5	Arrack and Opium	86,988	96,868
6	Tobacco	8,02,162	8,36'684
7	Pepper	35,517	11,216
8	Salt	8,20,640	8,58,557
9	Cardamoms and other goods	2,97,972	3,10,506
10	Timber	24,563	90,983
11	Interest on Government Securities ..	63,339	1,11,427
12	Arrears of Revenue collected ..	58,984	19,602
		51,88,944	50,85,645

Disbursements of the Travancore Sircar, during the last two years.

		1043.	1044.
1	The Dewasom, or Religious Institution ..	5,44,499	5,36,330
2	The Ootooperah or Charitable Do. ..	2,87,517	3,13,117
3	The Palace	4,88,645	4,70,414
4	Huzzoor Cutcherry, and other Civil Establishments	5,27,246	5,26,788
5	Judicial Establishment	1,37,507	1,46,380
6	Police Establishment	1,19,637	1,29,594
7	Nair Troops	1,58,000	1,43,188
8	Elephant and Horse Establishments ..	73,812	68,196
9	Education, Science and Art	81,399	87,381
10	Pensions	1,22,109	1,18,979
11	Public Works	5,65,021	6,05,661
12	Cost and charges of Goods sold, &c. &c. ..	3,81,919	3,77,107
13	Contingent Charges	1,83,479	2,01,331
14	Subsidy to the British Indian Government.	8,10,441	8,10,622
		44,81,231	45,35,088

292. It will be observed, with satisfaction, that the Land Revenue stands as high as Rupees 16,88,580, which is the highest ever realized. The season was generally favorable; and comparatively small remissions of tax were called for.

293. The figures under the head of Miscellaneous Revenue stand as stated below;

1043		9,95,769
1044		5,12,955
	Difference	4,82,814

But the falling off is not, in reality, so considerable. The fact is, two important items, which the amount for 1043, embraces, have been excluded from that for 1044; and these items are

Judicial Fees &c.	1,51,475
Fees collected on Timber, & minor Timber sales	60,279
	2,11,754

The first of these items will be found entered under a distinct head of the account, as it is desirable that it should be thus prominently shown. The second of the items ought properly to appear under the head of timber revenue, whereas it has hitherto been included in Miscellaneous receipts. It has, therefore, been transferred from the latter to the former head. Thus, out of the difference above noted, namely 4,82,814 Rupees, so much as 2,11,754 Rupees form a mere matter of account. The residue, which is about 2,71,000 Rupees, represents the actual decrement. Even this cannot be regarded as any unfavorable feature in the finances of the year; for, the receipts of 1043 comprised some bulky items of an extraordinary character, and which could not be expected to recur in the succeeding year. For

instance, the receipts of 1043 included about 1,28,000 Rupees, being the sale proceeds of certain landed properties; about 40,000 Rupees, being the price realized by the sale of P. and O. S. N. Company's shares, then held by the Sircar; about 45,000 Rupees, being the discount allowed in the purchase of four per cent. British Government securities; and so on. On a careful analysis of the minor items also, it does not appear that any deficiency has occurred such as might not be satisfactorily accounted for.

294. The next head of account is 'Judicial Fees &c.' This, as been already observed, is a new head, intended to show, apart from other items, the receipts pertaining to the Judicial Deparment. The amount of fees &c. for 1043 was Rupees 1,70,901, compared with which that for the year under review shows a deficit of more than 19,000 Rupees. Two principal reasons may be assigned for this variation. 1st, In consequence of the approaching operation of Regulation III of 1040, for the limitation of suits, there was an extraordinary accession of suits in 1043. And 2ndly, in consequence of the new system of registration of assurances, the amount of fees levied for breach of the rules which this new system superseded, has naturally declined.

295. Before quitting this head of account, attention may be invited to the circumstance that the receipts of the Judicial Department more than cover the expenditure incurred in it. In other words, the Judicial machinery is fully self-supporting. This cannot be viewed as unsatisfactory, considering that much of these receipts eventually come from the defeated suitor, or the convicted criminal, who set that machinery in motion. There is even a surplus available for strengthening that machinery. It appears desirable that each Taluq of the country should have a distinct

Moonsiff, instead of two or more Taluqs having one Judicatory of the kind. Such an arrangement would bring Justice nearer and make it speedier than it is. Action is being taken in this direction.

296. Passing on to the succeeding Head of receipts, it will be observed that the customs contributed so much as about 55,000, Rupees in excess of the yield of the previous year. This source of revenue is thus fulfilling the hopes always entertained of its progressive tendency. The increase is mainly due to the advancement of trade in Copra, Coir, Cocoanut Oil, Areca nuts, and Tamarind.

297. The Arrack, and Opium farms have also yielded nearly 10,000 Rupees in addition to the Revenue of the preceding year. Formerly the farms used to be given for 1, 2, or at most, 3 years; but it has now been deemed desirable, in the interests of all concerned, to extend the period to 5 years, whenever sufficiently enhanced rents are offered. This may be one cause of the advance of revenue above mentioned.

298. The next head of receipts is Tobacco. The revenue derived in 1043 rose above that of 1042, by about 61,000 Rupees; and, in reference to this remarkable accession, it was observed, in the last administration report, "This item stands highest since the present import duty on Tobacco was substituted for a system of monopoly." But the outturn of the year 1044 has risen even beyond that point; the difference in favor of the year being upwards of 34,000 Rupees. Thus, the soundness of the fiscal policy adopted in the treatment of this article of import, has received further illustration.

299. The Pepper Crop proved very scanty in the year under review; only 1,924 Candies having been exported,

against 3,745 Candies in the antecedent year. In consequence of this falling off, the finances lost upwards of 17,000 Rupees. Deducting this amount from the aggregate deficit, of about 24,000 Rupees, the remainder, namely about 7,000 Rupees, is attributable to the satisfactory reason that, in the first quarter of the year, the Sircar reduced the export duty from 9 to 5 Rupees per Candy; thus, doing away with the exceptional duty on this produce.

300. It may be observed here that Pepper, which became the subject of a stringent monopoly, at the time the Portuguese and Dutch commenced commercial intercourse with Travancore, and continued so until a recent period, was first freed from the restriction in the year, 1036; when an export duty of 15 Rupees per Candy was substituted. This heavy duty has been successively reduced; and now it is no more than 5 Rupees per Candy, which is not much higher than the rate charged on the bulk of the other produce of the country. Being no longer subject to exceptional taxation, this commodity need not hereafter be shown separately in the financial statement; but may appropriately be observed in the head of Customs.

301. The loss in the revenue from Pepper is more than counterbalanced by the gain in that from the sale of salt, as this gain is very nearly 38,000 Rupees. It need scarcely be stated that this advance is due to increase of consumption.

302. The receipts under the head of Cardamoms and minor forest produce have risen to the unprecedented amount of about 3,10,000 Rupees. The increase over the preceding year's receipts, is attributable solely to the favorable state of the market. The special arrangements made for the conservancy and development of the Cardamom

Hills will, probably, sustain this favorable state of things, and may even lead to still further improvement. But, it must be remembered that, the product is exceedingly sensitive to the state of the season, and the market prices oscillate through a wide range.

303. In discussing the income under the head of timber, it must be remembered that the amount of 60,279 Rupees, being the amount of fees collected on timber, and of the proceeds of minor sales, has, this year, been transferred from the head of Miscellaneous Revenue to the one under notice; a transfer the object of which is to do justice to the forest Department. This accounts for the bulk of the increase shown in the account current. The remainder of the increase is the consequence of increased sales.

304. The interest on Government an other securities shows too an accession of about 48,000 Rupees; partly because arrears of Interest were drawn, and partly because the interest accrued upon a larger investment.

305. The last head is self-explanatory, and may be passed over without comment.

306. The gross revenue of the state has thus amounted to 50,85,645 Rupees, which compared with that of the last year, shows an adverse difference of only 1,03,299 Rupees.

307. But, it is to be remembered that, last year's revenue comprised extraordinary receipts, amounting to about 3,50,000 Rupees. Eliminating this from the comparison the revenues of 1044, are even more satisfactory than those of 1043.

308. The component items of the expenditure of the state for 1044, may now be reviewed.

309. The charge under Devasom compares favorably with the antecedent year; but it expresses no reduction in the expenses. Certain allowances were left undrawn by the Pagodas entitled to them; and hence the apparent saving.

310. Upwards a quarter of a lac of Rupees was expended in the Ootooperah Department in excess of the previous year's charge; but neither does this express a permanent addition to the expenditure ; the increase arising mainly from advances made for supplies required for the Morajapum ceremony.

311. The Palace expenditure exhibits a saving of about 18,000 Rupees, and bears testimony to the wise economy enforced by His Highness personally in this Department.

312. The following head, namely Huzzoor Cutcherry and other civil Establishments, exhibits a sum little differing from that spent in the last year. But it is not to be inferred from this that progress was not made in the amelioration of salaries where called for. The salaries in the Cardamom, Commercial and Registration Departments were raised; and a special Establishment for the more careful administration of the Cardamom Hills was organised. The effect of all these measures will appear more prominent in the next financial statement.

313. In the Judicial Department too, the expenditure has been judiciously increased. Higher qualifications call naturally for higher remuneration; and some additional Judges continue to be required to work off the arrears of cases in several Courts.

314. The increase in the Police charges is mainly attributable to the circumstance that the increase of minor

salaries, carried out in 1043, operated only for a portion of that year; while, in the year under retrospect, that increase operated during all the twelve months. In the year itself, additional Police Amins, with establishments, were appointed in places requiring such officials.

315. Under the head of Nair Troops, there is a saving of about 15,000 Rupees; because the previous year's charges were swelled with the cost of new clothing supplied, and new ordnance purchased.

316. Similarly, the saving in the next Item, of Elephant and Horse Establishments, is attributable to the circumstance that the expenditure of the previous year embraced some extra charges for the purchase of new carriages.

317. On Education, Science and Art, the state laid out nearly 6,000 Rupees in excess of last year. This is obviously and desirably, a rising charge.

318. Subjoined is a statement which shows the advance of salaries, in the principal Departments of the state, during the last 12 years of the present administration: an advance which the rise of the market value of the necessaries of life, and the increased demand of a progressive Government for moral and intellectual worth, fully justify. The increase of salaries is due also to increased establishments.

No.	Departments.	Salary per annum. 1032	1044	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Huzzoor Cutcherry	1,00,264	1,27,761	27,497	„	Including the Division Cutcherries.
2	District Cutcherries	1,87,851	2,48,640	60,789	„	
3	Tobacco Bankshalls and connected Establishments...	30,163	9,421	„	20,742	The decrement is owing to the abolition of the Tobacco monopoly.
4	Salt Do.	13,896	21,317	7,421	„	
5	Customs	10,578	18,512	7,934	„	
6	Commercial Department	12,755	19,119	6,364	„	
7	Cardamom and Forest Conservancy...	18,504	49,859	31,355	„	This includes the special Establishment lately appointed for the Cardamom Hills, the assistants given to the Conservator of Forest, and permanent peons who have superseded those who used to be appointed for only 6 months in the year, &c. &c.
8	Unjell Department	8,238	16,183	7,945	„	
9	Medical Do.	22,460	44,661	22,201	„	Medical aid to people largely extended.
10	Registration Do.	„	28,416	28,416	„	
11	Judicial Do.	78,198	1,42,548	64,350	„	
12	Police Do.	60,465	1,33,782	73,317	„	Establishment almost doubled while salaries have been increased also.
13	Nair Brigade	1,47,289	1,35,305	„	11,984	Strength of Brigade reduced while salaries raised.
14	Elephant Department	6,975	3,694	„	3,281	
15	Stable Do.	26,296	30,289	3,993	„	
16	Schools (English)	4,884	54,327	49,443	„	
17	Do. (Vernacular)	„	20,931	20,931	„	
18	Observatory	13,200	1,392	„	11,808	The European Director's post abolished, a small Establishment being maintained for ordinary meteorological observations.
19	Book Depôt, Museum, Peermade Gardens and Travellers' Bungalows..	338	5,386	5,048	„	
20	Public Works	8,712	39,814	31,102	„	Engineer's Department formed anew.
21	Marahmut Department	22,156	17,342	„	4,814	
		7,73,222	11,68,699	4,48,106	52,629	Net Increase Rupees 3,95,477.

319. The amount of Pensions disbursed, shows a difference of about 3,000 Rupees; because some pensioners died in the year; and thus their allowances ceased.

320. The outlay on Public Works exhibits the largest augmentation on this side of the Account current; and, of course, designedly so. As Roads, Canals, Bridges and Public Buildings in general multiply, the annual cost of their maintenance must necessarily increase. And new works are coming into existence every year, or absorbing funds in their progress to completion.

321. The next Item (cost and charges of goods sold, &c.) has undergone but an insignificant variation, which need hardly be dwelt upon.

322. The contingent charges have risen by upwards of 17,000 Rupees, chiefly because a large supply of European Medicines, commensurate with the increased demand for them, was purchased in the year; and also because a Boat-transit has been established between Trevandrum and the Shoranoor Railway station, as an experiment.

323. The amount charged under the last head, need no explanation.

324. The aggregate expenses, then, stand as stated below.

For 1044	45,35,088
„ 1043	44,81,231
Increase	53,857

325. But the true test of financial soundness is, obviously, a due subordination of the expenditure to the income; a comparison of which stands thus.

For 1044	Rupees.
Income	50,85,645
Expenditure	45,35,088
Balance, in favor.................	5,50,557.

326. The chief measures designed to absorb this surplus, may here be concisely adverted to.

327. The Duty on Jaffna Tobacco has been reduced by 10 Rupees per candy. The consumption of this article in 1044 was about 4,300 candies; and hence, the aggregate reduction of duty will absorb about 43,000 Rupees.

328. In the Taluqs of Nanjinad, it has been arranged that, from the current year, a portion of the land tax, which used to be paid in kind, should be paid in money. In consequence of this, the payments in kind will diminish; while the money payments will increase. The sacrifice made by the Sircar in this measure, in favor of the Ryots, is equal to the market value of the grain given up minus its value at the commutation rate, which is much below the market rate. The surrender of revenue thus involved, amounts to about 16,000 Rupees. The Ryots of Nanjinad are very glad of this relief, which, in effect, diminishes the pressure of the tax, and also enables them to keep more grain for themselves.

329. Minor measures, such as the reduction of the export duty on Lemon grass Oil from five to one per cent.; the abolition of certain fees which used to be levied on the occasion of low caste marriages &c.; will probably cost 5,000 Rupees.

330. The Vernacular schools established already in the Talooks, have proved so successful and popular that there

is a pressing demand for their multiplication: and to meet this, His Highness has sanctioned an additional grant of 20,000 Rupees per annum.

331. It has been arranged to extend the outlay in the D. P. W, by 2,00,000 Rupees, from the current year.

332. These several items will alone absorb a large proportion of the surplus; and, upon the remainder, the great work of the Wurkullay Junction canal, just sanctioned by His Highness, will draw largely; the estimated aggregate cost of this work being about 5 lacs of Rupees.

333. It may not be inappropriate here to institute a short comparison between the state of the finances in the year 1,032 (the present Administration began in 1033) and that in 1044, the year under report.

334. At the end of 1032, the cash balances stood at about 6,37,000 Rupees and the State had a debt of about 7,38,000 Rupees; the net result being that the state was indebted to the extent of about 1,00,000 Rupees.

335. At the end of 1044, the cash balances stood at about 40,62,000 Rupees, and there was no public debt.

336, The difference, then, in favor of the year 1044, and against the year, 1032 is so much as about 41,62,000 Rupees which is a good measure of the progress made in the right direction.

337. And, it should not be overlooked, that this considerable surplus has accrued notwithstanding the great increase of salaries (nearly 4 lacs of Rupees per annum) noticed above; and notwithstanding the circumstance that, in the interval of 12 years between the periods compared, nearly 37,00,000 Rupees have been spent on public works.

338. Out of the cash balance of upwards of 40,00,000 Rupees at the end of the year under report, it may be estimated that 12,00,000 must always remain in the several treasuries as working balance; and 8,00,000 must be held in reserve, as a measure of perfect safety on account of the subsidy to the British Government. The other moiety, namely 20,00,000 Rupees, is available for various Public Works which have been sanctioned or are in contemplation.

339. Before concluding, it is proper to observe that the Sircar is much indebted to the several Division Peishcars for the satisfactory manner in which they have assisted the progress of the financial as well as the general administration. Shungoony Menon, Rama Row, and Nanoo Pillay Peishcars especially have shown a degree of zeal and intelligence which is highly commendable.

T. Madava Row,

DEWAN.

HUZZOOR CUTCHERRY,
Trevandrum,
3rd March 1870.

APPENDIX.

1.

Statement of Original Civil Suits pending, instituted, and disposed of, in the 4 Zillah and 20 Moonsiff Courts of Travancore for the year 1044.

Courts.	1. Pending on the 31st Audy, 1043.	2. Filed in 1044.	3. Re-admitted under Secs. 99 and 108 of the Civil Procedure Code.	4. Admitted for Review of Judgment under Sec. 360.	5. Total.	6. Value of Suits filed in 1044.	7. Decreed. For Plaintiff.	7. Decreed. For Defendant.	8. Disposed of by agreement under Sec. 38.	9. Dismissed for default under Sec. 99.	10. Disposed of under Secs. 31, 103, 115, 116 and 156.	11. Total No. disposed of.	12. Average interval between date of file and disposal. Year.	Months.	Days.	13. Balance remaining. Under 6 months.	Above 6 months and under 1 year.	Above 1, and under 2 years.	Above 2, and under 3 years.	Above 3, and under 4 years.	Above 4, and under 5 years.	Above 5, years.	Total.
Padmanabapoorem Court	353	363	21	9	746	1,96,920	248	136	43	5	8	440	,,	11	5	76	188	68	28	3	1	2	306
Trevandrum Do.	403	306	6	3	718	1,55,352	136	64	43	18	2	263	,,	11	14	136	113	141	46	10	6	3	455
Quilon Do.	404	340	18	2	764	2,77,459	230	100	54	19	8	411	,,	9	11	122	113	84	13	16	2	3	353
Alleppey Do.	706	458	10	17	1,221	3,64,559	483	114	128	15	32	772	,,	5	6	211	205	29	4	,,	,,	,,	449
Moonsiff Courts Do.	14,691	21,309	651	72	36,723	9,75,042	16,155	3,560	4,081	2,385	996	27,177	,,	4	5	4,193	3,303	1,803	233	11	,,	3	9,546
Total	16,557	22,806	706	103	40,172	19,69,332	17,252	3,974	4,349	2,442	1046	29,063	,,	,,	,,	4,738	3,862	2,125	324	40	9	11	11,109

Statement of Appeal Suits, pending, filed, and disposed of in the Zillah Courts of Travancore for the year 1044.

Courts.	1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	9	10			11			12							
					Decreed on merits under Sec. 333.						Disposed of under Sec. 334.			Average interval from date of file to disposal			Balance remaining.							
	Pending on the 31st Audy, 1043.	Filed in 1044.	Total.	Value of Appeals filed in 1044.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.	Disposed of by agreement under Sec. 88.	Dismissed for default under Sec. 330.	Remanded to the lower Court under Sec. 335	Total.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Year.	Months.	Days.	Under 6 months.	Above 6 months and under 1 year.	Above 1 and under 2 years.	Above 2 and under 3 years.	Above 3 and under 4 years.	Above 4 and under 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Total.
Padmanabapoorem Court	90	419	509	29,135	107	293	16	14	63	493	232	37	131	„	3	14	15	1	„	„	„	„	„	16
Trevandrum Do.	44	172	216	13,016	30	118	2	3	22	175	114	10	24	„	3	21	39	2	„	„	„	„	„	41
Quilon Do.	137	240	377	14,684	75	173	18	12	18	296	173	48	27	„	5	24	60	7	8	3	2	1	„	81
Alleppey Do.	2	362	364	33,184	181	114	22	8	39	364	114	80	101	„	3	16	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
Total......	273	1,193	1,466	90,019	393	698	58	37	142	1,328	633	175	283	„	„	„	114	10	8	3	2	1	„	138

3.

Statement of Civil Suits, pending, filed, and disposed of in the Sudr Court of Travancore for the year 1044.

	1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	9	10			11			12							
	Pending on the 31st Andy, 1043.	Filed in 1044.	Total.	Value of Appeals filed in 1044.	Disposed of on merits under Sec. 333.		Disposed of by agreement under Sec. 88.	Dismissed for default under Sec. 330.	Remanded to the lower Court under Sec. 335.	Total.	Disposed of under Sec. 334.			Average interval between date of file and disposal			Balance remaining.							
					For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Year.	Months.	Days.	Under 6 months.	Above 6 months and under 1 year.	Above 1 and under 2 years.	Above 2 and under 3 years.	Above 3 and under 4 years.	Above 4 and under 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Total.
Appeals	84	425	509	2,67,177	88	84	32	8	11	223	84	43	45	,,	5	20	240	36	6	1	2	,,	1	286
Special Appeals	22	77	99	7,040	14	15	6	3	1	39	15	6	8	,,	5	6	49	10	1	,,	,,	,,	,,	60
Re-investigation under Sec. 360...	1	,,	1	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1	1
Total.........	107	502	609	2,74,217	102	99	38	11	12	262	99	49	53	,,	,,	,,	289	46	7	1	2	,,	2	347

Statement of unexecuted Civil Decrees in the 4 Zilla and 20 Moonsiff Courts of Travancore for the year 1044.

Courts.	1	2	3	4	5	6			7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Number of Decrees not moved for and those in which Decree holders do not come forward and move the Court for execution for 12 months or more.	Number of Decrees for which applications for execution have been made or renewed within the last one year previous to which the return refers.	Number of applications received during the year.	Total of Columns 2 and 3.	No. of applications disposed of during the year.	Average delay from application to final execution of decrees. Year.	Months.	Days.	Balance remaining to be disposed of.	No. of applications remaining undisposed of for 11 Months.	Do. for 10 Months.	Do. for 9 Months.	Do. for 8 Months.	Do. for 7 Months.	Do. for 6 Months.	Do. for 5 Months.	Do. for 4 Months.	Do. for 3 Months.	Do. for 2 Months.
Pulpanabhapuram Court	1,241	66	190	256	194	„	4	16	62	5	„	1	„	3	2	[illegible]	1	7	37
Trevandrum Court	1,677	23	175	198	183	„	2	14	15	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	4	5	5
Quilon Court	2,335	17	219	236	220	„	„	11	16	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	4	11
Alleppey Court	2,933	56	797	853	707	„	„	27	146	4	4	2	„	5	5	3	2	24	97
Moonsiff Courts	57,197	1,188	7,483	8,671	6,685	„	1	16	1,986	47	75	60	71	65	100	143	219	336	870
Total......	65,383	1,350	8,864	10,214	7,989	„	„	„	2,225	56	79	63	71	73	107	153	227	376	1,020

Statement of Criminal Cases pending, filed, and disposed of in the 4 Criminal Courts of Travancore, for the year 1044.

Courts.	1. Pending on the 31st Audy, 1043.		2. Filed during the year 1044.		3. Total.		4. Disposed of.		5. Decrees received from the Sudr Court after confirmation.		6. Total.		7. The decision of the Criminal Court.							8. The decision of the Sudr Court.											9. Average interval from filing to disposal.			10. Balance.						
	No. of Cases.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Cases.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Cases.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Cases.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Cases.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Cases.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Prisoners flogged.	Do. sentenced to rigorous or simple imprisonment not exceeding 1 year.	Do. above 1 and within 2 years.	Do. above 2 and within 3 years.	Do. sentenced to pay fine.	Do. sentenced to furnish security.	Do. acquitted.	Do. flogged.	Do. sentenced to rigorous or simple imprisonment not exceeding 1 year.	Do. above 1 and within 3 years.	Do. above 3 and within 7 years.	Do. above 7 and within 10 years.	Do. above 10 and within 14 years.	Do. for life.	Do. to capital punishment.	Do. sentenced to pay fine.	Do. sentenced to furnish security.	Released.	Year.	Months.	Days.	No. of Decrees referred to the Sudr Court under Sec. 11 of Regulation I of 1036.	Remaining on the file of the Criminal Court.	Total.	Under one month.	Above one and under three months.	Above three months.	Total.
Pulpsaanabapooram Court ...	5	6	57	114	62	120	36	49	18	31	54	80	,,	20	,,	,,	,,	7	22	,,	4	2	2	,,	,,	,,	,,	3	,,	20	,,	,,	21	4	4	8	5	2	1	8
Trevandrum Do...	2	4	72	137	74	141	37	57	27	63	64	120	,,	20	3	2	3	,,	29	,,	15	4	7	,,	,,	3	,,	3	,,	31	,,	,,	7	5	5	10	8	2	,,	10
Quilon Do...	9	22	51	95	60	117	43	85	15	30	58	115	9	19	10	3	5	1	38	,,	17	1	3	2	,,	2	,,	,,	,,	5	,,	,,	17	1	1	2	2	,,	,,	2
Alleppey Do...	1	3	105	225	106	228	73	150	31	50	104	200	1	57	15	,,	13	10	54	,,	10	7	6	1	,,	,,	3	,,	,,	23	,,	,,	20	2	,,	2	1	,,	1	2
Total......	17	35	285	571	302	606	189	341	91	174	280	515	10	116	28	5	21	18	143	,,	46	14	18	3	,,	5	3	6	,,	79	,,	,,	,,	12	10	22	10	4	2	22

6.

Statements of unexecuted Criminal Decrees pending filed and disposed of in the four Criminal Courts of Travancore for the year 1044.

Courts.	1 Pending.	2 Filed.	3 Total.	4 Disposed of.	5 Balance.
Pulpanabhapooram Court......	„	54	54	54	„
Trevandrum Do..........	„	61	61	61	„
Quilon Do..........	„	57	57	57	„
Alleppey Do..........	„	105	105	105	„
Total.........	„	277	277	277	„

7.

Statement of Criminal Cases referred to the Sudr Court under Sec. 11 of Regulation I. of 1036.

Court.	1 Pending on the 31st Audy 1043.		2 Filed during the year 1044.		3 Total.		4 Disposed of.		5	6	7	8	9 Average interval from receipt of filing to disposal.			10 Balance remaining.	
	No. of Cases.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Cases.	No. of Prisonors.	No. of Cases.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Cases.	No. of Prisoners.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Total.	Years.	Months.	Days.	No of Cases.	No. of Prisoners.
Sudr Court...	2	6	97	179	99	185	96	172	52	20	24	96	„	„	[illegible]	3	13

8.

Statement of Prisoners admitted in the Criminal Jails for trial during the year 1044.

COURTS.	Pending on the 31st Audy 1043.	Admitted in 1044.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining
Pulpanabhapooram Court	3	106	109	91	18
Trevandrum Do.	3	135	138	119	19
Quilon Do.	22	82	104	102	2
Alleppey Do.	3	212	215	188	27
Total...	31	535	566	500	66

9.

Statement of Judgment Debtors confined during the year 1044.

COURTS.	No. of persons.
Pulpanabapoorem Court	34
Trevandrum Do.	58
Quilon Do.	90
Alleppey Do.	97
Total	279

10.

Statement of Criminal Appeals made to the Sudr Court under Section 16 *of Regulation* I *of* 1036.

COURT.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			9
	Pending on the 31st Audy, 1043.	Received in 1044.	Total.	Disposed of.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Average interval from filing to disposal. Years.	Months.	Days.	Balance.
Sudr Court.....	1	26	27	23	12	6	5	„	„	22	4

Statement showing the nature of Suits filed in the 4 Zillah and 20 Moonsiff Courts of Travancore for the year 1044.

Courts.	1 Suits between Jemmies and their Tenants.	2 Claims to division of Tarward property (Maroomakkathayom)	3 Suits otherwise connected with land.	4 Suits connected with houses or other fixed property.	5 Suits connected with debts, wages, &c.	6 Suits for damages for violation of caste privileges &c.	7 Suits for division of property &c. among Pandi Hindus (Bramins & Soodras.)	8 Suits for division of property &c. among Numboories.	9 Suits for claims of inheritance among other Mukkathayam classes of Travancore, such as Syrian Maplas, Carpenters, &c.	10 Suits for inheritan ce &c. among the classes following the mixed system of inheritance.	11 Total.
Padmanabapoorem Court	"	3	211	65	72	4	8	1	"	"	363
Trevandrum Do.	2	12	76	91	119	5	"	"	1	"	306
Quilon Do.	13	1	90	38	189	4	2	"	3	"	340
Alleppey Do.	18	1	241	15	192	5	5	11	"	"	488
Moonsiff Courts	376	6	2,378	635	17,872	6	6	23	4	3	21,309
Total......	409	22	2,996	844	18,444	24	21	35	8	3	22,806

XI.

12. *(a.)*

Satement showing how many of the Original Suits disposed of in the several Courts, on merits, are for the Plaintiffs and how many for the Defendants, during the year 1044.

Courts.	Pending on the 31st Audy, 1043, and filed during the year 1044.	Disposed of by agreement.	Balance.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.	Total.	Balance.
	Original Suits.						
Padmanabapoorem Court	746	43	703	248	149	397	306
Trevandrum Do.	718	43	675	136	84	220	455
Quilon Do.	764	54	710	280	127	357	353
Alleppey Do.	1,221	128	1,093	502	142	644	4[illegible]9
Total......	3,449	268	3,181	1,116	502	1,618	1,563
Moonsiff Courts	36,723	4,081	32,[illegible]	16,522	6,574	23,096	9,516
Total......	40,172	4,349	35,823	17,638	7,076	24,714	11,109

12. *(b.)*

Statement showing how many of the Appeal Suits disposed of on merits in the several Appellate Courts are for the appellants, and how many for respondents, during the year 1044.

Courts.	Pending on the 31st Audy, 1043, and filed during the year 1044.	Disposed of by agreement.	Remanded to the lower Court	Balance.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.	Total.	Balance.
	Appeal Suits.							
Padmanabapoorem Court	509	16	63	430	107	307	414	16
Trevandrum Do.	216	2	22	192	80	121	151	41
Quilon Do.	377	18	18	341	75	185	260	81
Alleppey Do.	364	22	39	303	181	122	303	,,
Total......	1,466	58	142	1,266	393	735	1128	138
Sudr Court	609	38	12	559	102	110	212	347
Grand Total......	2,075	96	154	1,825	495	845	1340	485

XI.

Statement showing the amount of Fines, Institution fees Penalty &c. levied in 1044.

Court.	1 Amount of Fines.	2 Amount of Penalty on unstamped documents.	3 Amount of Institution Fee.	4 Total of Columns 1 to 3.	5 Amount recovered including the outstanding.	6 Batta paid to Prisoners.	7 Contingent expenses.	8 Total of Columns 687.	9 Amount of Servant wages.	10 Total of Columns 889.
	Sircar Rupees.	Sircar Rupees.	Sircar Rupees.	Sircar Rupees.	Sircar Rupees.	Sircar Rupees.	Sircar Rupees.	Sircar Rupees.	Sircar Rupees.	Sircar Rupees.
Sudr Court..............................	9	11	12,183	12,203	12,204	„	1,912	1,912	46,781	48,693
Zillah Courts	8,082	13,106	42,196	63,384	63,476	1,285	2,983	4,268	50,412	54,680
Moonsiff Courts	561	20,511	54,703	75,775	75,795	„	2,033	2,033	36,177	38,210
Total..................	8,652	33,628	1,09,082	1,51,362	1,51,475	1,285	6,928	8,213	1,33,370	1,41,583

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